FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PARLIAMENT 5TH SESSION ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

PY160012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0843 GMT 15 Dec 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Text] La Paz, 15 Dec (EFE) -- During its fifth session, which is being held in Bolivia, the Andean Parliament approved important resolutions concerning the problems that affect more than 69 million people in the region. The lawmakers of the five countries making up the Andean Parliament, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela exhorted the governments of the region to call for a meeting of Latin American presidents to draw up a plan of political action for solving the problems the region is confronting. The Andean lawmakers stressed that Latin America must propose a strategy of development to solve the debt problem and deal with the U.S. proposals and the Baker Plan, whose economic effects have been regarded as "quite limited." The Andean Parliament declared that the Latin American foreign debt cannot be repaid under the conditions currently imposed by the creditors, and proposed to take joint action in order to strengthen Latin America's bargaining power.

The parliament declared drug trafficking a crime against mankind, because it impairs the physical and moral health of the peoples and because of its ill-fated political, socioeconomic, and cultural consequences. The parliament proposed to hold a world meeting on drug trafficking in 1986 in Ecuador, whose delegation submitted the proposal. The lawmakers decided to create a committee to study a regional, concerted plan of action against the production and consumption of drugs. Among the conclusions reached by the five Andean commissions that studied the region's problems are support for the democratic processes and for the Contadora Group's efforts in the quest for peace in Central America, and the repudiation of the dictatorships that still persist in Latin America.

The Andean Parliament also decided to study the creation of an international legal order to establish the treatment to be given to governments which have not been elected by the sovereign will of the people. The Andean Parliament issued a statement of solidarity reiterating its "unrestricted support for the political and social forces that are struggling for freedom and democracy in Chile." The parliament condemned the U.S. commercial embargo on Nicaragua and any type of embargo imposed by one state or another state, and upheld the Bolivian demand for an access to the sea.

As for the integration efforts, the parliament designated a committee that will make a comprehensive evaluation of the integration process in the subregion, in close cooperation with each nation's congress. The Andean lawmakers proposed to adopt a strategy of integration that will increase the participation of the political sector in the making of decisions concerning the reactivation of the integration process.

The fifth session of the Andean Parliament will end today in Sucre.

'MARCH FOR PEACE' GROUP ARRIVES IN COSTA RICA

PA151843 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Paso Canoas, Costa Rica, 15 Dec (AFP) -- The march for peace in Central America entered Costa Rica today at 1200 local time by way of this border post with Panama, where they arrived last Friday.

Traveling in five buses guarded by the Costa Rican police, more than 300 European, American, and Asian pacifists began the trip to the Costa Rican capital.

Escort to Nicaragua

PA150242 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The pacifists participating in the march for peace in Central America will be escorted to Nicaragua after President Luis Alberto Monge decided not to allow them to stage demonstrations in Costa Rica.

Approximately 300 people of various nationalities arrived at the Paso Canoas border post at 1920 last night. After waiting there for 11 hours, the peace marchers decided at 1600 that they will continue their journey to Nicaragua. Deputy Immigration Director Isidro Quesada indicated that the group will be escorted from Paso Canoas to the Nicaraguan border and that they will not be allowed to make contacts or hold meetings in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Civil Guard will escort them there, thus offering the march protection from any problem that it may confront as it advances. A group of taxi drivers had indicated it would attempt to block the march. However, there have been no incidents so far.

The immigration office reported that it granted the peace marchers transit visas for 72 hours.

Monge, Gutierrez Comment

PA131609 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has asked the San Jose governor to point out to the Costa Rican groups opposed to the pacifists' march that for the sake of national traditions, it is best if there are no aggressive actions against them. He added that if the march is to go through national territory, it should be an uneventful march, and the pacifists should be warned that some groups in Costa Rica do not like them, and therefore they should not provoke any incidents. The president made the statement when he was consulted about the governor's decision to ban the march. The president explained that our consul in Panama was requested to notify the people participating in the march of the conditions under which they would be allowed to enter our territory, as there are groups opposed to the march.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that the march for peace will not endanger the institutionality of Costa Rica. The group of 300 members will enter our territory today from Panama in transit to Nicaragua. Gutierrez pointed out that there is nothing we can offer the march people, as our country is involved in an electoral campaign and the 300 shouting people have really nothing to offer Costa Rica, either. The foreign minister said that the government rejects the march for peace as an instrument of propaganda for Nicaragua. However, he pointed out that Costa Rica is a country that respects rights and the pacifists will be treated as any other foreigners as long as they respect national laws. If Costa Rica were preparing for war, it would be advisable to speak about peace, but that is not the case, the foreign minister said. He added he knew nothing about any activity to be carried out at the university. The foreign minister also said that he does not believe the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, who supports the march, is naive. Gutierrez said that Brandt was probably told there were plans to stage a demonstration for peace in the isthmus and, therefore, he supported the idea. However, the foreign minister added that Willy Brandt does not support the propaganda of the pacifists. Concerning the case of Jesse Jackson, he preferred not to comment.

ALFONSIN ORDERS HOUSE ARREST OF RETIRED OFFICER

PY141420 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1816 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today imposed a disciplinary 10-day house arrest on Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, retired, for remaining seated and wearing the uniform as the president entered and left the National Military School, where he was attending graduation ceremonies for Armed Forces officers. A Defense Ministry official communique reported that the punishment will be effective immediately and that Zaratiegui will be free to receive visitors.

CARRANZA SAYS GOVERNMENT RESPECTS VERDICTS

LD141343 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The Argentine defense minister has arrived in Spain on an official visit. Here is a report from Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

According to Argentine Defense Minister Roque Carranza, the government of President Alfonsin respects the verdict in the trial against the heads of the first three military juntas, some of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment and others acquitted. At Barajas Airport Defense Minister Carranza said that, in his personal opinion and that of the Argentine government, the courts have done their duty. He added:

[Begin recording] While the trial was taking place rightwing sectors criticized it. Now the verdicts are known -- and, where there is proof, sentences have been handed down. Where there is no proof acquittals have been ordered; it is the left which is protesting. I believe this is a sign of balance. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS REJECT 'FULL STOP'

PY140236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Dec 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) Thousands of human-rights activists from a cross-section of political, labour, and other diverse organizations, supporting the 5th annual 24-hour "Resistance March" staged by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, wound up their rally yesterday evening demanding that missing persons be returned alive and reacting strongly against an eventual full stop (punto final) amnesty law for military officers charged with torture and murder.

In her speech in front of Government House towards end of the march, Mothers' leader Hebe de Bonafini exclaimed that if military officers accused of human rights violations are not taken to court, "we will persecute them, paint their home doors and stand on their corners" to denounce their crimes.

"The fight will not be over until there is a fair justice system people believe in," Bonafini said, blasting the military junta trial verdicts and stressing President Raul Alfonsin should have been "the surgeon who removed the cancer" from each one of the "rotten" Armed Forces branches. "The Air Force got off because it dropped a few bombs During the Malvinas war," Bonafini argued, "but we all know it too operated concentration camps, and threw our sons into the sea alive from its planes."

While justice during the Process was subordinated to military force, "it is now subordinate to political power," Bonafini said, as she called on the demonstrators to avoid "turning into a herd of sheep" and demand rights be upheld, "since the military officers are still here and we must unite to force them out."

The rally ended as demonstrators marched upon Congress after Bonafini's 7 pm speech. Attendance, estimated at 10,000 during its peak on Wednesday night, declined considerably at dawn yesterday although the Plaza de Mayo "circle" was constant throughout.

1980 Nobel Prize laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Christian Democrat deputy Augusto Conte, Intransigent leader Nestor Vicente, the head of the MAS movement for socialism Luis Zamora, as well as representatives from union and human rights organizations sporadically attended the vigil, while a group of artists read poems by Latin American poets and an audio-visual was screened on the work of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo towards clearing up the situation of missing persons.

For its part the AICA church information agency denounced as "blasphemous and insulting" the strongly anti-church spray-painting of the city cathedral walls during the march by groups which identified themselves as the "Anarchy Movement" and the "Schizo" party.

These groups disregarded the warning of the Mothers and human rights leaders that they abstain from spray-painting. The Church also denounced the lack of police custody which forced the cathedral to remain closed all day yesterday." [End Quotation Mark As Received]

DEFENSE SECRETARY RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

PY152311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2221 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (TELAM) -- Defense Secretary Jose Horacio Jaunarena returned from the United States this afternoon. He made no comments upon arriving at Ezeiza International Airport.

During his visit to the United States, Jaunarena met military commanders with whom he discussed the organization of the Armed Forces within a political context, diplomatic sources have said.

Jaunarena, who was invited by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft, arrived in Washington on Monday, accompanied by Rear Admiral Angel Grondona and by defense ministry assistants Jose Maria Llados and Juan Carlos Gamba. The Argentine officials visited the Pentagon and the important naval base in Norfolk, Virginia. They also met with the military affairs committees of the House and of the Senate.

JUSTICIALIST SECRETARY GENERAL IGLESIAS REMOVED

PY131620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM) -- Justicialist Party (PJ) Vice Presidents Jorge Triaca and Alberto Rodriguez Saa announced at noon today that the Party Council had decided last night to remove Herminio Iglesias from the post of secretary general of that national party. It also decided to dissolve the Buenos Aires Province supervisory board.

The confirmation of Iglesias' removal was announced at a press conference at the National Congress, also attended by Eduardo Setti and Ferdinando Pedrini. Senator Rodriguez Saa reported to the press that the resolutions were signed by 31 national PJ councilmen, and that other leaders had wired their approval.

UN HEAD 'BLAMES' UK FOR FALKLANDS IMPASSE

PY140309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0008 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today blamed Great Britain for the difficulties in establishing negotiations regarding the Malvinas Islands conflict.

The British are taking a very hard line, which Argentina is not taking. This was stated by the Peruvian diplomat during a meeting he had today in New York with our country's vice president, Victor Martinez. Perez de Cuellar said that 30 to 60 days will be needed in order to continue the negotiations intended to convince Great Britain to comply with Resolution No 4,021, which was approved by the United Nations during its recent General Assembly.

The report on the meeting between Perez de Cuellar and Martinez was released today in Buenos Aires by the press office of the presidency of the Senate.

ECONOMY MINISTER SOURROUILLE VIEWS BAKER PLAN

FY152050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1035 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (NA) -- Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille remarked that prices might be decontrolled before the end of the year through an agreement among all sectors, and that a "not excessive" wage adjustment might be decided on at the beginning of next year. On the subject of wages, the finance minister said the decision will be made "at the highest level of the administration."

The minister made these statements last night to a group of foreign newsmen and during his interview with the newspaper LA TARDE of San Miguel de Tucuman, published in the afternoon.

Sourrouille told the foreign newsmen about his concern over difficulties in implementing the Baker Plan, and admitted that this plan does not solve the basic problems of the indebted countries. He asserted that the proposal by the United States tries to solve the problem of the creditor banks by transferring the debts owed by the various countries to international financial organizations. Sourrouille said the loans, which the U.S. Federal Reserve would eventually grant, would be used to pay the debts owed to private banks, which would mean only a change of creditors.

He also recognized that the high interest rates adopted in the country exert a strongly recessive effect on the economy, but they must be maintained because they are a source of funds.

He added that there are some problems stemming from the conditions to be met in order to join the Baker Plan, because it demands an increase in imports from the creditor countries. Therefore, the new loans will be used for that purpose and not for repaying the debt. Sourrouille denied that Argentina will be a pilot country for the Baker Plan, saying: "This is not true, because the purpose of the visit by Paul Volcker was to explain to us the main guidelines of the plan and the way in which he thinks the plan will facilitate the renegotiation of the debt with development programs and without recessive formulas. But now it will be the national government which will decide whether it will be advantageous to join the plan," he added.

The minister remarked that "all the debt renegotiation programs proposed by the international agencies have thus far been obviously recessionary. This is a new formula that will have to be carefully analyzed with all the figures at hand to see whether or not it will impose more obligations than the other programs."

PARAGUAYAN EXILES RALLY AGAINST STROESSNER

PY141511 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- The Paraguay Democratic Coalition, made up of Paraguayan politicians and union leaders in exile, tonight staged an act of repudiation of the dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner and for the establishment of a provisional government of transition toward democracy.

The rally, staged at the Republica del Paraguay Park in Buenos Aires, brought together a large number of Paraguayan exiles, representatives of the Christian Democratic Party, the Authentic Radical Party, the Colorado Popular Movement, the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, the Paraguayan Communist Party, and the Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile, who shouted slogans condemning Stroessner's tyranny. The most repeated slogan was that Paraguay's dictatorship will fall.

Silvio Velazquez, president of the Paraguay Democratic Board, stressed the importance of the unity that has been achieved among all political sectors in exile in the struggle against Stroessner's murderous dictatorship. He added that through this drive for unity we have the chance of winning and establishing a legitimate democracy in Paraguay so that we all may be able to return to our Guarani fatherland and be able to work, study, and live in freedom there.

Velazquez called for the immediate release of Captain Napoleon Ortigoza, who has been under arrest for 23 years, demanded a general amnesty for the political prisoners of the Paraguayan regime, proposed democratic institutionalization, and requested the full implementation of the state of law in the country. At the end of the rally, the demonstrators marched to the Paraguayan Embassy.

GOVERNMENT TO USE $105-MILLION UN EMERGENCY FUND

PY141825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon, promoter of the UN emergency fund, has reported here that this fund, which has reached $105 million, can now be used by Bolivia. The Bolivian leader has said that during the talks he held with the UN Secretary General, Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in New York last October, it was decided that when the fund surpassed $100 million, it could be used by Bolivia to reactivate its economy.

The countries and organizations which contributed to the emergency fund were Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, the Andean Financing Enterprise, the PRC, and Argentina. Contributions from several Arab and European countries are also expected.

The fund will be used for industrial and mining reactivation equipment, the payment of pending obligations with international credit organizations, contributions to international institutions, and in carrying out short-term, high-profit and job-creating projects.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SEA OUTLET NEGOTIATIONS

PY132129 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Government is willing to resume direct negotiations with Chile to review the landlocked situation and to seek a solution that will allow it to achieve free and sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean. This statement was made today in La Paz by Bolivan Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy.

Araoz Levy, who attended the recent OAS General Assembly in Cartagena, Colombia, noted that the OAS decision to support Bolivia's claim [to an outlet to the Pacific Ocean] is a diplomatic victory because of 25 votes, 24 favored the Bolivian proposal.

The Bolivian Government upholds the position that this issue must be treated at the multilateral level, while the Chilean Government contends that this is strictly a bilateral issue and that other countries or organizations should not meddle in it.

MINING MINSTER REVEALS BLACK MARKET TIN SALES

PY142021 LA Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Sinforoso Cabrera has reported that the Bolivian Government is selling tin on the black market in consignments of 400 and 500 tons at a price of $4.10 to $4.15 per pound of fine tine. The minister, who attended an important meeting at Government House yesterday, has said that the government is delivering tin consignments to trading firms which operate on the black market and that this has allowed the administration to cope with the current difficult situation. He pointed out that Bolivia has some 7,000 tons of tin for sale but that no transactions have been arranged because of the lack of demand on the international market.

The minister justified the government's decision to sell tin on the black market on the grounds that to some extent, this has allowed the administration to cope with the serious problems stemming from low prices. However, the price that the government receives does not meet Bolivia's expectations because some mining firms will lose money and this will be negative for the nationl treasury.

IMF LETTER OF INTENT SIGNED; NO COB AGREEMENT

PY140241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government has signed a letter of intent with the IMF, ensuring support for the government's economic model implemented on 29 August, but the government will not be able to satisfy the workers. It was unable to reach agreement with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) leaders, who last night met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The COB rejected the truce proposed by Paz Estenssoro until March 1986, when economic demands made by the workers could be met. According to the government, these demands cannot be met now.

Commission to Study COB Demands

PY131356 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The government has transferred the study of the proposals made by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to a mixed commission which will consider the demands. The government decision will now be studied by the COB Executive Committee during a national meeting to be held in La Paz. This is the main conclusion of a meeting that lasted until late last night between President Victor Paz Estenssoro and the COB leaders. At the conclusion of the meeting, COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo said that he regretted that the president did not give more concrete answers to the workers demands.

COB Leader Comments

PY132334 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Dec (AFP) -- COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo stated today in La Paz that the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro has ruled out salary increases until May 1986. Delgadillo stated that during the visit the union leaders made to the head of state, a proposal was made to form a mixed commission to study the petition filed by the workers concerning salaries, dismissals, arrests, and other aspects of the new economic policy. Delgadillo added that the social outbursts that may occur among working-class people because of the acute economic crisis will not be the responsibility of the union leaders. It will be caused by the serious social situation and by the lack of sensitivity by the authorities.

In conclusion, Delgadillo stated that the president of the Republic pledged to respect the labor rights of trade union leaders, who will not be subjected to pressures such as dismissal, arrest, and threats while exercising their functions.

COB'S DELGADILLO ARRESTED BY MISTAKE, RELEASED

PY141640 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Union leader Gonzalo Viscarra reported today in La Paz that Walter Delgadillo, Secretary General of the COB, was detained yesterday for more than 2 hours at the Interior Ministry. Viscarra said that after talking with members of the Andean Parliament, who have been briefed about the labor situation in the country, the union leaders were detained by security agents who put them in cells. Two hours later Delgadillo was set free, when Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy explained that the detention was a mistake, and that the union leader who should have been detained was Miguel Angel Quintanilla of the Central Bank of Bolivia.

ARMY CHIEF ASKS FOR SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

PY152155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2123 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 14 Dec (EFE) -- Army Commander in Chief General Raul Lopez Leyton today asked the Armed Forces to commit themselves to supporting the consolidation of the democratic process being carried out by the government of President Paz Estenssoro. The Army commander said Bolivia has become a challenge for Latin America, because it will show whether democracy can succeed under unfavorable socioeconomic conditions. The statement by Lopez Leyton was made in response to the atmosphere of dissatisfaction prevailing in Bolivia because of the government salary policy and a 40-percent hike in bus fares. The Army will support the Bolivian democratic process because this is the only solution to the problems the nation is confronting and because it is the only way to promote development, Lopez Leyton said.

The Bolivian commanders are awaiting the designation of the members of the Armed Forces High Command, who will be installed, as usual, on 25 December. Defense Minister Fernando Valle has said that President Victor Paz Estenssoro is studying the designation of the new Armed Forces commanders. The promotion of military officers, which the Senate has just approved, has provoked discrepancies between the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) of the opposition. The discrepancies have jeopardized a political agreement the two parties signed to guarantee peaceful coexistence. Political sources have said that the designation of the military commanders can once again jeopardize the MNR-ADN agreement.

GEN BANZER SAYS POLITICAL PACT UNBROKEN

PY150203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2154 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 14 Dec (EFE) -- General Hugo Banzer Suarez has stated that the political pact between his party, the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), and the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) will not be broken. Banzer said the pact has helped stabilize the Bolivian democratic process, which began on 6 August 1985.

ADN leaders recently stated that their party will review its position in the pact for the preservation of democracy, which was signed with the ruling party, in retaliation for the MNR Senate bloc decision to veto the promotion of some pro-Banzer military commanders.

Gen Banzer said: "The doomsayers foretell that the pact will be broken, but their announcements are nothing but wishes that such a thing will happen."

"This will not happen because the pact is more important than either of the parties, which are seeking to strengthen the country's institutions," he stressed. Banzer added that the agreement does not amount to a cogovernment, but that the ADN is entitled to participate in the management of some autonomous companies.

The participation of the ADN in the government began by mid-week, when the Transport Ministry installed an ADN leader as the president of Lloyd Bolivian Airline (LAB), the only state-run airline.

GENERAL DISCLOSES ARMY MODERNIZATION PROJECT

PY150013 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] Brasilia -- On leaving the post of chief of the Army Engineering and Communications Department to take over as commander of the 1st Army on 16 December in Rio de Janeiro, General Mario Brum Negreiros yesterday delivered a speech which was mostly dedicated to the FT-90 (land-based forces 1990) project for reequipping the Army. Maintained until now in secrecy, the project is the largest of its kind in the past 20 years. According to Gen Brum Negreiros, the Army Engineering and Communications Department alone will be spending 3 billion cruzeiros daily under the FT-90 project, which calls for financial investments that the military administration has never provided.

"In 1986, the Army will have a difficult task: the implementation of the first phase of the FT-90 project. The objectives are ambitious, the time is short, and there will be considerable activity. The FT-90 will be a landmark in the evolution of our Army," Gen Brum Negreiros said.

According to another general, Brum Negreiros has good reason to be so enthusiastic, because "the military is now receiving budget allocations for reequipment purposes which they have not received for the last 20 years."

The objective of the FT-90 is to transform the Brazilian Army into one of Latin America's most modern and well-equipped armies. Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves is obtaining the fabulous amount of money for the project from President Jose Sarney.

One of the major aspects of the FT-90 project is the enlargement of the regiments, which will have three battalions instead of the current one. This will involve the construction of barracks and highways. The brigades and divisions will be also enlarged, thus making it possible for units stationed in the east to be transferred to the west, that is, it will be possible to take troops from Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo to Mato Grosso, Roraima, Rondonia, and Amazonas. The objective of this restructuring is to provide the recently created Western Military Command and the Amazonia Military Command (which is older) with the necessary material and human resources. The FT-90 also foresees the replacement of older and obsolete equipment with modern materiel. Thus, the current coastal artillery units will replace their antiaircraft cannons with sophisticated missile launchers. In turn, the current cavalry regiments will replace their horses with Urutu and Cascavel armored vehicles. Exceptions will be made with the Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, and Porto Alegre regiments, which are Brazil's most traditional cavalry regiments.

The funds are also being spent to purchase new uniforms for the troops and to produce light weapons and ammunition, permitting IMBEL (Ordnace Industry), most of whose production has been exported, to concentrate on turning out goods for the Brazilian Army.

The boldest part of the project calls for the creation of an aviation branch within the Army, which could thus become one of the most powerful institutions of the New Republic. This idea is based on the world's most modern armies, although it was never approved by the old Republic. The Army aviation will even have foreign-made helicopters.

The expenditures for the FT-90 are justified on the grounds that it is necessary to maintain a highly professional level within the Army, an approach that has been neglected over the last few years, when the Army was more concerned about maintaining internal security, a task that did not call for sophisticated equipment. In addition, the general recalled that during the military administration it was not possible to modernize the Armed Forces because it was difficult for the governments to issue decrees favoring their own sector.

DECREE ALLOWS EX-OFFICERS TO CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

PY142329 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney, 55, has signed a decree allowing retired Army, Navy and Air Force officers to speak about political party matters. In the same decree the president granted the officers the right to criticize the government, pointing out that remarks on military and secret matters will not be allowed.

President Sarney's decree, which was published on 10 December in the DIARIO OFICIAL DA UNIAO [Union's Official Newspaper] modifies the Military Statute and resolves a discussion between the ministers of the three Armed Forces on the subject. Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, 64, contended that only retired officers belonging to a party should speak about politics. Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia, 60, and Air Force Minister Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima, 59, were in favor of a broader opening which allowed retired military officers to speak on any matter, regardless of whether or not they were affillated with a party.

PINOCHET DENIES EVENTUAL 'SURPRISE' PLANNED

PY131737 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Relay from Valparaiso Radio Nacional]

[Excerpt] Today, during a short meeting with journalists President Pinochet said: Someone invented the tale about an alleged surprise. There is no surprise. There is no surprise for anyone. Pinochet made this statement at the end of the graduation ceremony of joint staff officers and the closing of the joint staff course for Armed Forces officers which he presided over this morning at the Navy War School.

DECREE ON EMERGENCY ZONES RENEWED FOR 90 DAYS

PY141539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1342 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The Chilean Government today renewed for 90 days the declaration of the zones that are enforcing a state of emergency and designated the corresponding military chiefs and subordinates. This measure, which was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, will be in effect throughout the country and continues the mandate begun on 11 September 1973, when the military overthrew the late socialist President Salvador Allende.

The decree restricts individual and public rights and restricts the media from publishing, in any form or by any means, information or opinions related to acts considered to be terroristic. Moreover, a decree-law regarding disturbing the peace has been in effect in Chile since 11 March 1981. This decree-law gives special powers to the president of the republic to order arrests for a period of 5-20 days or to banish or expel any citizen.

UN OBSERVER COMMENTS ON VISIT, MEETS DEL VALLE

PY141735 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Fernando Volio Jimenez, the UN observer investigating the state of human rights in Chile, today visited the workers' district of La Victoria in Santiago, where police carried out acts of bloody repression against demonstrating members of the opposition.

The international representative also met, separately, with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and the Supreme Court justices.

Volio visited the La Victoria District, in southern Santiago, for more than 2 hours and was given details of French Catholic priest Andre Jarlan's death. Jarlan died after being shot by police during an anti-government demonstration on 4 September 1984. After meeting the La Victoria French parish priest Father Pierre Dubois and listening to citizens stricken by poverty and unemployment, the UN observer told the press that it had been an overwhelming experience.

Volio said that his conversation with the foreign minister was one of the most important events of his 5-day stay in Chile and added that the dialogue had been open and frank.

JUDGE INTERROGATES FORMER JUNTA MEMBER

PY140213 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Investigative Judge Jose Canovas Robles today interrogated a former member of the Government Junta, Carabineros General Cesar Mendoza Duran, retired, in connection with the court investigation into the case of kidnapping and killing of professionals. The secret interrogation began at 1030 today. According to advance reports, the interrogation was to take place in the Diego Portales Building, where Gen Mendoza's office used to be. However, journalists stationed at all entrances to the Diego Portales Building never saw Gen Mendoza or Judge Canovas Robles entering or leaving the premises.

Speaking on the phone with Radio Chilena, investigative Judge Canovas Robles confirmed that he had interrogated Gen Mendoza Duran, but refrained from making any comment. He said nothing about where the interrogation had taken place, any resolution he may have dictated, or further interrogations of the former commander of the Carabineros.

CAR BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF MILITARY SCHOOL

PY141409 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A bomb attack has taken place in front of the military school. Explosives placed in a private automobile went off at 0042 this morning in front of entrance No 2 on Los Militares street leading to the military school, located in the Santiago neighborhood of Las Condes. There were no casualties. The explosion occurred at the place used as parking lot a few meters from a subway entrance. Remains of the car were scattered in a 15 meter radius. Even though the explosion was strong, it caused only minor damage.

BRIEFS

EGYPT-CHILE JOINT COMMISSION -- Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Humberto Julio has been elected chairman of the fourth Egyptian-Chilean joint commission meeting, which will be held for 2 days in Santiago. The opening session of the joint commission meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry's planning office. The Egyptian delegation is headed by Ambassador (Said Khalil), under secretary of state for inter-American affairs in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The Chilean delegation, which is headed by Under Secretary Julio, is made up of 21 officials from several Chilean ministries and representatives of the private sector. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Dec 85 PY]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENT -- Monsignor Bernardino Pineda has been re-elected president of the Chilean Episcopal Conference. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Dec 85 PY]

RAMIREZ ON NICARAGUAN AID TO M-19, DEBT MEETING

PA152153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Jorge Matiz Fernandez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Dec (EFE) -- The Colombian Government does not have any evidence to support President Ronald Reagan's charges about the alleged Nicaraguan aid to the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said in Buenos Aires that "the incidents at the Palace of Justice are under investigation, and there will be no official reply until the investigation is over."

Interviewed by EFE during a stopover in Buenos Aires on his way to Montevideo, where he will attend a meeting of the most indebted Latin American countries tomorrow, Ramirez Ocampo referred to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement. "Right now we are conducting a thorough investigation of the incidents," the minister said. He added that "only when all the information and evidence is gathered on the matter will the Colombian Government give an opinion on the subject and issue a factual report on the incident to the international public."

Ramirez Ocampo said that "the investigation is under the exclusive purview of the Colombian authorities," when asked about U.S. intelligence reports on the alleged aid received from the Sandinists for the attack on the Palace of Justice in Bogota.

Ramirez Ocampo also referred to the "Cartagena Consensus" meeting to begin in Montevideo tomorrow, and said that "the Latin American countries are willing to pay the debt, they have acknowledged it, and they are going to pay, but they need to develop." "Obviously, they will not be able to pay if they are strangled," he warned, as he stressed the need for the industrialized countries to dismantle protectionist barriers.

He reiterated the urgency of restructuring the current flow of Latin American capital and said that "this situation is leading our countries to the absurdity of transferring net resources of approximately $50 billion to the developed nations."

Ramirez Ocampo said that Colombia will insist, as other nations have already done, on the theory that the foreign debt problem must be handled at a political level, adding that this position is beginning to be accepted by the industrialized countries.

"The problem has developed from a banking to a political level, due to the repercussions it will have in international relations," Ramirez Ocampo added.

He confirmed that the ministers meeting in Montevideo will request concrete information on implementation of the "Baker Plan," and recalled that President Belise Betancur recently described it as "constructive but insufficient."

FARC THREATENS SHELL OIL; TOWNS MILITARIZED

PA141629 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Dec 85 p 7a

[Excerpt] The president has ordered the militarization of Barrancabermeja and several surrounding towns and the application of strict security measures at the Shell Oil Company installations.

The government's decision, which was implemented definitively yesterday, came as a result of the dramatic exodus of some 800 peasants who live in towns and villages near the port of Barrancabermeja, important because of its oil exploiting and refining activities. The announcement was made at the end of the National Security Council special session yesterday at Narino Palace, held to review the difficult public order situation in Valle and Antioquia.

It was revealed that the verification and dialogue subcommittees from Antioquia and Valle are investigating the events in order to submit reports to the new peace commission, which met Tuesday night to review the situation and establish the conditions under which the negotiations with FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] will be scheduled in La Uribe, Meta.

A spokesman said the security measures in the departments of Antioquia and Valle will be maintained until public order is completely reestablished.

In Barrancabermeja, the strict measures took effect after Shell executives met with several government officials to report on the dangerous situation created by the demands presented by the 24th FARC front to the Shell board of directors.

As reported by EL TIEMPO 2 weeks ago, when the country was facing the natural disaster in Armero, a FARC spokesman, who identified himself as Commander Thomas, asked the executives of the foreign company for a huge sum in exchange "for the protection provided by the movement to the company and for the tranquility maintained in the area."

The subversives' demands resulted in immediate intervention by the new Commission for Peace, National Dialogue, and Verification, which designated Braulio Herrera, spokesman for the Patriotic Union, a FARC political group, and Alirio Caicedo, Territorial Credit Institute secretary, to mediate in the conflict.

The negotiations conducted by the commission had satisfactory results, and FARC, a group that proposed the extension of the ceasefire agreements signed at La Uribe, agreed to desist from the extortion.

However, the incident forced the top military authorities and government officials to adopt extreme security measures in Barrancabermeja and in the "Cuatro Bocas" and "La Rompida" areas to prevent reprisals by the subversive group.

VENEZUELAN PATROL BOAT ATTACKS COLOMBIANS

PA131540 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 p 2-A

[By Henry Rojas Monje]

[Excerpt] Arauca, 10 Dec -- A Venezuelan National Guard patrol boat today entered the Colombian side of the Arauca river and, opening fire, seized a boat that was on a routine trip transporting a small amount of food from the border town of El Amparo in Apure State. According to eyewitnesses, the four men on board saved themselves by diving into the water and were immediately helped by their friends on the Colombian shore.

Today's incident almost repeated what occurred 18 months ago when Venezuelan guardsmen wounded four Colombians and caused the intense mobilization of troops along the border of the two countries.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE QADDUMI

PY150019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2243 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 14 Dec (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia received PLO representative Faruq Qaddumi at Government House today. During a 2-hour meeting, Garcia and Qaddumi discussed Middle East issues. According to a report released by ANDINA, the official news agency, Garcia voiced his moral support for the Palestinian people and expressed his wish that a peaceful solution be found for the Middle East in the shortest possible time.

Qaddumi asked the president to let Peru play a more active role within the Nonaligned Movement, taking into account that it might fulfill a major role in the leadership of the Third World. Qaddumi said that the Arab world will cooperate to establish diplomatic relations with Peru, and that those relations will be mutually profitable.

After the meeting, Qaddumi said his conversation with Garcia will be the starting point of a new phase in the relations between Peru and the Arab world. During a press conference yesterday, Faruq Qaddumi said Peru supports the Palestinian people's right to build an independent state.

The PLO foreign policy representative also met with Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Negreiros, respectively. Qaddumi said he expects the Garcia administration will raise the diplomatic rank of the current PLO office in Lima.

WAGNER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY140100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1504 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has stated that the Peruvian foreign policy is profoundly nationalistic, anti-imperialistic, integrationist, and nonaligned. Wagner added that Peru has drawn up a system "that will permit us to build a great Latin American fatherland, which will be an important factor in the insertion of Latin America in the international scene, free from imperialism and dependency, and self-reliant." Wagner voiced these concepts last night during the closing of the 1985 academic year of the Peruvian Diplomatic Academy.

The Peruvian foreign minister went on to say that within the revolutionary transformation, one must be aware of national sentiments and interpret them in order to forge a dynamic foreign policy to overcome the Peruvian collapse resulting from vernacular oligarchies or plutocracies coexisting with foreign interests. Wagner emphasized that the current Peruvian foreign policy favors relations with neighboring countries as an essential milestone for Latin American integration, which will favor detente.

Wagner said Peru and Ecuador are brother countries that are obliged to work hard on a relationship of close cooperation.

Concerning Chile, Wagner said that although history cannot and should not be forgotten -- alluding to the conflict that confronted the two countries over a century ago -- "we cannot live as prisoners of the lessons of history." We must look to the future, "because Latin America is and will be the continent of the future. We must approach our relations with that view in mind, and the full implementation of the 1929 treaty between Peru and Chile will permit us to free ourselves from certain types of limitations and have successful relations," Wagner stressed. The foreign minister expressed his hope of soon achieving a regional accord on the restriction of arms purchases, something which Ecuador and Chile also agree upon.

CONGRESS APPROVES $2.675-BILLION 1986 BUDGET

PY130226 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] It was officially announced today that Congress has approved a $2.675-billion budget for the expenditures of the Peruvian Government in 1986, assigning greater priority to government accounts (34 percent), Armed Forces and police (26.6 percent), and education (15.5 percent). Congress also approved a law on annual public indebtedness, establishing the equivalent of a $800-million ceiling for the government to secure credits abroad for terms exceeding 1 year.

According to the documents, the budget's figures are relatively similar to those for the 1985 fiscal year. According to the government, this is an austere budget seeking to limit public expenditures to what is strictly indispensable despite the fact that inflation this year will reportedly be about 150 percent. The 34-percent figure allocated for public expenditures, however, is greater than the 26.5-figure allocated for this year.

Concerning the allocations for the Armed Forces and the police, the 26.2-percent figure approved for 1986 is below the 29.7-percent figure approved for 1985. The 1986 budget allocates 11.3 percent to the Interior Ministry (in 1985 11.4 percent was allocated), 6.9 percent to the War Ministry (in 1985 8.6 percent was allocated), 4.3 percent to the Navy Ministry (in 1985 5.01 percent was allocated), and 3.7 percent to the Aeronautics Ministry (in 1985 4.7 percent was allocated). Altogether, the three national defense portfolios will be allocated 14.9 percent in 1986, compared to 18.31 percent allocated in 1985.

MORE KIDNAPPINGS REPORTED; GANG MEMBERS ARRESTED

PY131503 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (AFP) -- The police today reported that two more Peruvian businessmen have been kidnapped. Miguel Echeandia and Luis Jaime Chavarry were kidnapped in Lima during the past 48 hours by unidentified individuals who are asking $150,000 ransom for each.

The authorities have admitted that the kidnappings of five other wealthy businessmen during the past weeks still have not been solved. The gangs of kidnappers are asking for ransoms totaling $5 million.

It was also announced last night that three members of a kidnapping gang were captured during a shoot-out at the town of Aguas Verdes, on the border with Ecuador, as they were trying to flee the country with their wives. A fourth member of the gang, Hector Sanchez Bedon, who seemed to be their chief, managed to escape with three accomplices.

The police reported that the group might be involved in the kidnapping of the Peruvian motocross champion Herbert Scavino, who disappeared 50 days ago, and of the Italian-Peruvian businessman Alejandro Muncher-Puppo, whom they buried on a beach on the outskirts of Lima last September.

Concerning the latest kidnappings, the police reported that Echeandia, owner of a chain of gasoline stations, was kidnapped last night as he was arrived with his fiancee at a disco in Lima. Four men with guns hit him and pushed him into a car, in which they escaped at high speed. Chavarry, who is a bank clerk, was intercepted by six armed men in two cars as he was driving his car in the Lima district of Lince.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

PY141559 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Official sources announced today that in 1986 the Uruguayan Government will establish diplomatic relations with the PRC and simultaneously sever its diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Mainland China represents a potential market of more than 1 billion inhabitants for Uruguayan export products, and the sources said that any long-term commercial agreement will have to be preceded by diplomatic recognition. Since the installation of the constitutional government on 1 March, Uruguay has sent several political and commercial missions to the PRC to investigate the possibilities of selling products and to create the political conditions for the establishment of relations. The sources announced that during the first months of 1986, a PRC commercial mission will travel to Montevideo, and pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations with mainland China will inevitably result in severing diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ACCUSATION AGAINST OAS, CHILE

PY120241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Uruguay has denied that it has made any type of accusation regarding the OAS during the course of the debates on human rights that the organization held during its recent meeting in Colombia. A Foreign Ministry communique stresses that the Uruguayan delegation, following instructions, voted in favor of the resolution of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The overall results of this resolution were approved by the assembly.

During that meeting, Chile requested the elimination of a portion of the resolution that requested the Santiago government to restore democracy as a way to achieve respect for human rights. Chile won by one vote.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Uruguay understood that there was a contradiction between the applauded approval of the resolution and the rejection of an essential part of it. When it explained its vote, the Montevideo delegation did not make any judgment regarding the OAS or Chile, the communique states. Press reports on the meeting indicated that the Uruguayan delegation had emphatically accused the forum of cooperating with General Augusto Pinochet's government.

SANGUINETTI TO VISIT U.S., BRAZIL, ISRAEL, EGYPT

PY041641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Presidential sources today confirmed that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will visit the United States, Brazil, Israel, and Egypt. According to the sources, Sanguinetti will travel to Washington early in 1986 to meet with his counterpart, Ronald Reagan. Afterward, Sanguinetti will go to the Middle East and will tour northern Brazil. According to the sources, the travel dates will be set soon.

SONS OF DIPLOMAT KILLED IN MOSCOW CONFESS GUILT

PA142151 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The sons of a Mexican diplomat in Moscow who was murdered on 30 October have confessed to the crime.

After the investigations by the Soviet authorities on the double murder of Manuel Portilla Quevedo, Mexican cultural attache in Moscow, and his maid, Maria del Carmen Cruz Hernandez, Jorge Portilla was turned over to a court and minor Jose Portilla has been assigned a court-appointed lawyer. This was announced yesterday by the Soviet authorities through the Mexican Embassy in Moscow.

The Foreign Secretariat has stated that Mrs Valentina Sumin, a Soviet citizen who divorced the diplomat some months ago, has been accused of contraband of luxury items and art objects.

JAN-SEP TRADE BALANCE WITH FRG 'UNFAVORABLE'

FL122110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry has said that despite the 20-percent increase in Mexican exports to the FRG during the first 9 months of 1985, the Mexican trade balance is unfavorable.

The institution explained that Mexican exports to the FRG are diversified: oil sales are 37 percent; finished products, 28 percent; intermediate products, 13 percent; and food, 12 percent.

FRG exports to Mexico increased in almost all product groups, especially tools, industrial textile machinery, paper, and electrical items.

PEMEX TO MAINTAIN CURRENT EXPORT PRICES TO 1986

FL120254 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex will maintain the stability of the prices of the crude oil it exports for the remainder of this year, a PEMEX spokesman said today.

Light "isthmus" oil will continue to be sold in America for $28.35, in the Far East for $27.45, and in Europe for $27.60. "Maya" oil will continue to cost $22.60 and $22.10 respectively.

These prices have been in effect since 1 December, when they were established by the foreign trade committee for petroleum, headed by PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta and having as members certain state secretaries, the Bank of Mexico, and other PEMEX officials.

PEMEX is selling 1.55 million barrels daily abroad, which is slightly more than November sales of 1.524 million barrels daily.

PEMEX is maintaining its export platform of 1.5 million barrels of crude oil daily, which it sells to 43 enterprises in 22 counties.

EARNINGS FROM TOURISM TO TOTAL $2 BILLION

FL130420 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- By the end of this year, Mexico will have earned between $1.9 and $2 billion from international tourism, Secretary of Tourism Antonio Enriquez Savignac said today. The Mexican official says foreign tourists must have a good opinion of Mexico, judging from income from international tourism, despite the 10 percent reduction in the number of tourists.

At a press conference, the secretary said that it is calculated that by 1986 the number of foreign visitors will be optimum for Mexico, thanks to the exchange rate and the relation that exists between the Mexican peso and the U.S. dollar.

The 10 percent decrease in the number of foreign visitors to Mexico, he said, occurred because of the campaigns directed against Mexico from the United States, and because of last September's earthquakes.

Enriquez Savignac said that for the celebration of the world soccer championship in 1986, between 45,000 and 50,000 tourists will visit Mexico. and it is calculated they will spend $150 million.

The secretary stressed the fact that Mexico is an extraordinarily safe country for foreign tourists. Of the 4.7 million that arrive each year, a minimum number has accidents. This year there were only 60 cases, he said.

NORIEGA NO NATIONAL SECTOR CAN BE IGNORED

PA121558 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Dec 85 pp 1 a, 8 a

[By Servio Correa Loaiza]

[Text] Yesterday at the La Siesta Hotel, Juan Jose Amado III, member of the Managerial Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] addressed the participants at the banquet held by PRD group together with the Defense Forces staff headed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega. On this occasion, Amado III said "We do not agree with the polarizing opinion that a sector of our society -- our Defense Forces -- should be taken out of the nation's life."

Mario Rognoni, secretary of the Managerial Front, said that there must always be efforts to promote understanding among all the sectors in the country and thanked the businessmen who belong to this front as well as the independent businessmen who attended the banquet for attending. Rognoni said that there is an obligation to always maintain "peace and harmony."

After thanking the businessmen for their invitation to the banquet, Staff General Manuel Antonio Noriega said: "Our men represent a part of Panamanian society. On behalf of our men in uniform who believe in and work for the fatherland, we wish to reiterate that our name continues to be Panama." [as published]

Commander Noriega said that Panamanian society has the fundamental right to live in peace. "We represent a percentage of that whole which is the fatherland," Gen Noriega said. He referred to the workers, the professionals, and the people from rural areas, saying that that percentage cannot be ignored either "because the fatherland is the sum of all its components and if any of the components is missing, then we will be facing a situation identical to that of Central America -- a divided society."

He noted that "Today, on the eve of a new year that moves us closer to the year 2000 and to the moment when we will assume our historic responsibilities, we want to reiterate that we are a defense force created in our own image. We cannot be an Argentine, or Cuban, or Chilean, or U.S.-style armed force. We are a Panamanian-style armed force and this means the soldiers must do more than train in war games or in how to hunt for guerrillas. We are not Guatemala or Honduras or El Salvador. We are not Nicaragua either. Each of our men represents a part of Panamanian society. On behalf of the men in uniform who believe in the fatherland and who work for the fatherland, we reiterate to you that our name continues to be Panama." [sentence as published]

The banquet offered by PRD businessmen was also attended by businessmen from various political parties as well as by independent businessmen. All the Defense Forces staff members chatted with the businessmen for several hours.

PRD NAMES NEW PRESIDENT, OTHER LEADERS

PA131436 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle called the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] one of the most valuable and important pillars of the strong coalition that led us to a victory in the elections, the National Democratic Union [UNADE], which represents the government's political structure.

The president conveyed that message to the PRD National Directorate, which met to elect a new National Executive Council.

Delvalle's message likewise added that the PRD must carry out a great patriotic duty -- namely, to be on the frontlines in the task of consolidating democratic institutions, together with the other parties within the UNADE.

During today's meeting, the PRD directorate approved a resolution recognizing the movement to reject the Filos-Hines Treaty [on U.S. military bases in Panama]; rejecting any economic, political, diplomatic, and military pressure; supporting the Contadora Group's work; and demanding that the country's foreign policy strongly and categorically reject the constraints imposed on the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The PRD National Directorate uanimously accepted the appointment of Romulo Escobar Bethancourt and Carlos Ozores Typaldos as PRD president and secretary general, respectively. The 300-member National Directorate, which met in the Atlapa Convention Center, also backed the appointment of Alfredo Macharaviaya as vice president, Ramiro Vasquez Chambonet as first deputy secretary general, and Hirisnel Sucre as second deputy secretary general.

A message of support from President Eric Arturo Delvalle was read during the event.

Ozores New Secretary General

PA130413 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2040 GMT 12 Dec 85

[By Ana Cerrud]

[Text] Panama City, 12 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- According to Carlos Ozores, the new secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and Panamanian ambassador to Spain, the alliance between this party and the Panamanian Defense Forces "prevents the military from establishing an ironclad dictatorship in Panama." He also told ACAN-EFE that the party's "indivisible union" with the defense forces constitutes a Torrijos inheritance that "benefits Panamanians."

Ozores, who assumed office today as the new secretary general before the party's national council, also stated that the Panamanian military "participates in the country's national life with the PRD, yet without any impositions and only in cooperation because we are strategic allies." He added: "Both the PRD and the new concept of the Panamanian army were created by Torrijos to help the people and not to submit them."

He pointed out that this alliance strengthens the party. Because it has 36 of the Legislative Assembly's 67 benches, this ensures that "natural power and the arms of the military will be used for the good of the people."

Ozores stressed that "the PRD does not belong to any one in particular, and faithfully reflects Panamanian society" because of the many sectors that form it.

He also said that Torrijos' ideas will be reinforced during his term in order for the party "to recover the importance that we lost, not from negligence, but because of our commitments during the elections and the country's democratization process." He also asserted that "We must recover the importance that we temporarily lost among the Panamanian people, an importance that other political parties strived to attain. The new directorate will work for the PRD full-time."

The PRD's main target will be the youth and they will come of age during the next 4 years and cast their votes in the 1984 [as received] elections.

Regarding the rumors that the new directorate has turned the PRD toward the left, Ozores said that no radical changes will occur in the party's ideology and that it will only strengthen the principles set forth by Torrijos to continue the revolutionary precepts.

He also said that "The force with which anti-communism develops in the country, becomes almost fanatical, and splits the world into good and bad is worrisome." According to Ozores, such a reaction by the Panamanian people could only be justified if the country were really besieged by extremist ideologies, but it is not.

He admitted, however, that his foreign policy will be dictated by the party's social and democratic philosophy, and that the ties between the PRD and friendly social and democratic parties will be strengthened in order "to cope with common problems."

He added that "In order to attain peace, it is necessary to talk with many people. The fact that we constantly say that nothing happens in Panama does not mean that we will let problems degenerate into violence."

It has been reported that Ozores, who represented Panama at the United Nations and has also been foreign minister, minister for government and justice, and vice president, will devote special attention to the party's international relations and to handling Panama's image throughout the world. He said: Europe and Latin America are to play important roles in world politics. "We cannot let the big powers be the only ones to make decisions."

The PRD secretary general will return to Spain by mid-January for further contacts with the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), with which he is "greatly identified."

The PRD representatives throughout the country also ratified the party president, Romulo Betancur; vice president Alfredo Macharaviaya; and two alternate secretaries, Ramiro Vasquez and Hirisnel Sucre.

The new PRD National Council assumed office this afternoon after its members were approved by a broad majority.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES INCREASE IN FDP BUDGET

PA160019 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Dec 85 p 1

[By Flor Quintero]

[Excerpt] Following the congressional debates on the budget for the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, FDP, LA PRENSA learned yesterday that despite the acute economic, fiscal, and financial crisis affecting the country, the FDP managed to increase its 1986 budget by 10 million balboas. And contrary to the expected reduction, the 1986 budget was finally fixed at 104.7 million balboas, which represents an increase from 94 to 104 million balboas.

The meeting, contrary to other debates on the budgets for ministries and autonomous and semi-autonomous government institutions, was held behind closed doors and there was no access for media representatives. The session was held at the Legislative Assembly's Blue Room, in the full presence of the top military leaders.

After 4 hours of debates before the Assembly's Budget Commission (both pro-government and opposition legislators), in an impromptu news conference General Manuel Antonio Noriega said that the FDP programs will not be sacrificed and that the new budget is "balanced, normal, consonant with our reality, and lower than that of any of the other Central American Armed Forces." Noriega described the congressional meeting as "very respectful and scientific."

FDP Comptroller Colonel Marcos Justines, who is also deputy chief of the General Staff, confirmed the 10 million balboa increase in the new budget, adding that "the increase is basically to cover the basic expenses of water, lights, and telephone" in view of the fact that they will now be included in the FDP budget, contrary to previous years when they were assumed by the comptroller general's office.

"When we consider that there were no increases in the budget allotments for salaries or equipment, we realize that really there has been no such increase because the operational expenses have not varied," he added. However, Justines said that "although the budget is not the best, we are part of the country, which we know is in crisis and facing problems. We are part of that, and we are also suffering the consequences."

Although journalists were not allowed to be present at the Budget Commission's meeting, LA PRENSA learned from a reliable source that the FDP staff was not able to properly explain how the high budget is used or why the institution's budget is higher than that of other ministries for unnecessary expenses, such as fuel, for example. [sentence as published]

In this regard, Christian Democratic Party Legislator Guillermo Cochez told LA PRENSA that "we made a proposal because we want the FDP to present its real budget, in other words, not only its real expenses, but also its income. In this sense we noticed that this is not being done because we understand that the FDP receives donations from other armies and governments, and this is not registered anywhere."

COSTA RICA

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT-ELECT VISITS 14 DECEMBER

PA151926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo arrived in our country yesterday. He supports negotiated peace with all of the Central American countries, and in this regard he said that intolerant, insensitive, and antipluralist attitudes are very dangerous to the search for peace in the region -- including in Nicaragua -- by way of dialogue and negotiation. The Guatemalan president-elect said that he agreed with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on the need for an in-depth dialogue in the region and on the importance of establishing a Central American parliament, a forum to solve economic and political problems.

Regarding the fate of the Contadora Group, formed by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, the Guatemalan leader who will be sworn in on 14 January 1986 admitted it was an excellent option to achieve peace.

Could 'Recognize' Belize

PA151857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] San Jose, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo announced in Costa Rica today, shortly before traveling to Nicaragua, that his country would recognize the existence of Belize as a nation if Guatemala is guaranteed an outlet to the sea. At the end of the second leg of his quick tour of Central America, the future Guatemalan president said that "Guatemala would recognize the existence of the Belizean community, but we would try to obtain guarantees for our right to an outlet to the sea." He added that Belize would be recognized as a "nation after an honorable agreement that must be submitted to a referendum so that it can be approved by the people."

Cerezo, who arrived yesterday from El Salvador, met with President Luis Alberto Monge and local political leaders to discuss the Central American situation. In a news conference before leaving for Managua, the president-elect explained that "we recognize the existence of a community different from Guatemala in Belize, and we are going to try to establish with Belize an honorable agreement for Guatemala and the Belizean people." For more than 100 years, Guatemala has maintained a claim over Belize, which was a British colony until 1981 when it became independent.

Regarding the Guatemalan Army, Cerezo said that "a democratic government has the legitimate right to defend national security but not repression." Cerezo was seen off by Costa Rican authorities at 1000 in the Juan Santamaria Airport, 15 km northwest of San Jose.

After a stopover in Managua, the Christian Democratic president-elect will travel to Tegucigalpa to meet with Honduran President Roberto Suazo.

DEBT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUATEMALAN OFFICIALS

PA132344 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement has just been signed at the Central Bank whereby Costa Rica and Guatemala put an end to the problems that were hampering trade between the two nations.

The agreement was signed by the two countries' ministers of economy and the presidents of their Central Banks. Dr Eduardo Lizano, president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The most important aspect of the agreement is the updating of the interest due on the debt that has been documented thus far between Guatemala and Costa Rica. Next it was agreed to pay the documented and outstanding debt in approximately 4 months. We also reached an agreement on the undocumented debt. We agreed about how Guatemala will pay us and on the interest. In sum, Costa Rica and Guatemala agreed on everything related to the debt's documentation, terms, and the interest on the balance.

In addition, we agreed about how we will handle the Guatemalan and Costa Rican private sector debts. We set a 2-month deadline for both Guatemalan and Costa Rican debtors to settle their obligations through the Central Banks so that the private sectors can collect. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO ANNOUNCES HOLIDAY TRUCE

PA132252 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by an unidentified reporter in Panama City; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] First I would like to tell you that we would like to ask some questions following your statement.

[Ungo] With pleasure; we are at your service and that of your radio audience. We have a declaration from the FDR-FMLN, which I must read as president of the FDR, about a year-end truce that was decided jointly by our fronts. The document reads as follows:

The generalized internal war which prevails in El Salvador proves as the year ends the overwhelming defeat of the U.S. Administration's interventionist and warmongering policy. It also proves a clear political and military strengthening of the patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary forces. Within this context, the FDR's Executive Committee and the FMLN's General Command state the following:

1. The celebrations and feelings shared by our people during the Christmas and New Year festivities are traditions for which we maintain the deepest respect.

2. The government Army's soldiers have been taken from humble homes and hope to join their families to share the Christmas and New Year celebrations.

3. Given the self-sacrificing efforts of all the people, who struggle for their most cherished economic, democratic, and human goals in the quest for a better future with real justice, liberty, and peace, it is appropriate for their revolutionary armed forces to adopt specific measures during these days. Consequently, and as a practical confirmation of the FDR-FMLN willingness to create conditions for advancing on the road toward a dialogue and a political solution, we report the following to all of our people and the government Army's soldiers:

A. The FDR's Executive Committee and the FMLN's General Command have decided to declare a truce during Christmas and New Year.

B. This truce will last from 0100 on 24 December until 0000 on 26 December throughout out national territory, and again from 0100 on 31 December until 0000 on 2 January 1986.

C. Our forces will cease all types of military actions and offensives against the government's Armed Forces so that the Salvadoran people may enjoy the peaceful conditions generated by this FDR-FMLN decision and so that the soldiers and the NCO's may request and enjoy their leave during these days and return to their homes and families.

D. Our forces will facilitate and guarantee that all soldiers and NCO's who visit their relatives will be at liberty to do so in the zones under our revolutionary control and the disputed zones, and all of the zones of our national territory.

E. Throughout the true period, the FMLN's military forces will engage only in defensive actions in case of an attack by the government's Army against its members, the civilian population, or territories under revolutionary control.

F. All of the social, patriotic, democratic, and religious forces must unite to urge and demand that the government and the Army's High Command respond to the FDR-FMLN initiative by suspending hostilities and abstaining from provocations similar to those of last year.

For a just and patriotic peace, united to win until the final victory.
United for victory!
[Signed] FDR Executive Committee, FMLN General Command
Issued on 13 December 1985.

That is the text of our declaration.

[Reporter] Coincidentally, our telexes are giving the news right now. There is a report that we will have peace during Christmas and the New Year; it is being transmitted over the telexes right now. Well, following this news, which will bring joy to the Salvadoran people, particularly the people in the areas of conflict, we will ask a question: Was this done as a result of the request by the university during its peace forum? Did this have any influence on the decision?

[Ungo] Well, we think it did because we have information that the peace forum has included a large, pluralistic participation by various social, union, political, and economic organizations. The request made to both parties by the archbishop, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, also influenced our decision, for the reasons we have already stated.

[Reporter] By the way, it seems you tried to send top-level leaders to this peace forum. Is this true?

[Ungo] That is right. We issued a public declaration yesterday and stated that we had received an invitation to participate in the activity organized by the University of El Salvador; a similar invitation was sent to cultural, social, religious, political, labor, and economic organizations. We declared our decision to participate and also said we would negotiate conditions that guaranteed our -- meaning the FDR-FMLN delegation's -- arrival and attendance during those days. All this would be based on the understanding that, given the current persecution, repression, and unlawful actions by the death squads, we must necessarily seek this guarantee for security. We have negotiated the conditions, as have the organizers, given their responsibility to guarantee the attendance of those who have been invited.

We still do not know that the final results of those negotiations will be. Consequently, we do not have a definite and final official position. In addition, I cannot make that decision by myself; it must be discussed and approved by consensus.

Now then, we have learned of the surprising and incredible statements issued by Engineer Duarte to the news media last night. This makes our participation practically impossible, unless we wish to commit suicide. Nevertheless, we do not want to give a definite position yet; we will do so in the next few hours, because Engineer Duarte has said many different things. He has said certain things in private to foreign politicians who arrived here, and he has then stated quite the opposite in public. In addition, each month we observe different and contradictory statements by him. A few weeks ago, when he was in Madrid as part of a tour of that country, he sought to open doors that do not open easily for him -- because French President Mitterrand's doors and Prime Minister Fabius' doors did not open for him -- in order to have the opportunity to meet with Felipe Gonzalez. There he said publicly quite the opposite of what he said last night.

Duarte made some positive remarks concerning the FDR, specifically about Ungo and Zamora, as members of an unarmed political front. He said he saw no reason why we should not participate in our national political life. He has also used a lot of propaganda and demagoguery concerning the call to join what he calls his democratic opportunity. Consequently, I think that the statements he made last night -- although deplorable, shameful, incredible, and astonishing -- unmask his real actions. These statements have really left him naked and in a weak and precarious position where he does not want, cannot, and is not allowed to continue a dialogue that he interrupted over a year ago -- exactly 1 year and 15 days ago.

I think we can expect various reactions from him; we should wait and see what he tells others in private. Now then, we think that this is deplorable and shows the repressive character of his regime, his policy, his intentions, and the double game he is constantly playing, because he talks about peace and dialogue every day but maintains only a monologue; he offers only repression and persecution. The state of siege is basically aimed against us and has been extended continuously every 30 days during the last 5 years and 10 months. However, as I said, the truth is that these kinds of concessions must be made sometimes, but they can be later modified.

That is our position, regardless of his surprising legal decisions. It is apparent that his decisions are influenced by the doctrine of a fascist penal code in which every simple membership or alliance is considered a crime.

[Reporter] That was going to be my next question, but you have already provided a complete explanation of Mr Duarte's statements that any leader who is linked with the violation of a law must be tried according to Salvadoran laws.

[Ungo] Personally speaking, I am not pleased by his political striptease, becasue he has completely shed his clothes as a president; he has denied everything he has proclaimed to the whole world, particularly in the United States and Europe. He has also unmasked his real intentions and willingness when, doing quite the opposite, he made it possible to hold the meetings at La Palma and Ayagualo.

[Reporter] Well, my friends, we have heard Dr Ungo speaking from Panama, where he announced a truce for Christmas and New Year. We will now wait for the reaction of President Duarte's government so that this may become a reality.

[Ungo] It has been my pleasure, and you know we are always at your service here. Thank you.

[Reporter] Thank you.

Archbishop Welcomes Truce

PA152050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, congratulated himself today for the Christmas and New Year truce agreed to by the Salvadoran guerrillas and urged the government to adopt a similar measure. "The church must be happy and hopes that both sides will decree a truce, as a sign of good will and respect for our people's religious and social traditions, especially those of the humble and simple people," Msgr Rivera y Damas said.

The FMLN General Command has agreed on a truce on 24, 25, 26, and 31 December 1985 and 1 and 2 January 1986. During his Sunday homily the prelate said that if the war can be stopped for a few days, "is it not possible to stop it for good?" He said that it is not the announcement of a truce for a few days or hours that the people are hoping for, "but to live in peace permanently."

Msgr Rivera y Damas said that when a war becomes a struggle between influential powers within the country and abroad, "the people's vision of goodness becomes blinded and they are guided by the criteria of who dominates whom."

"God wants -- beginning with the sign of good will established by the truce -- for us to start thinking of a true dialogue that will end this war," the archbishop said. Furthermore, he reiterated that the people yearn for "the moment when we will no longer have to grieve over victims of murders, assassinations, executions, clashes, and bombings."

According to a report from the archbishopric Office of Legal Counsel, between 6 to 12 December there were 3 victims of the "death squads," and deaths among fighters in military action number 38. During the same period the Army reported 22 casualties, and 2 cases of murder were attributed to the government Armed Forces, Rivera y Damas said.

The prelate spoke favorably of the forum held last Monday through Saturday promoted by the National University in favor of a dialogue and peace, although he suggested that future meetings should be open to all sectors in order to achieve credibility and promote "a serious path to peace."

He suggested that to have a dialogue both sides must "be sincere enough to admit their own failings and errors, must have enough good will to admit that the other side also has positive aspects, and must be willing to change their attitudes."

DUARTE REJECTS REBELS' ENTRY FOR UNIVERSITY EVENT

PA132210 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Dec 85 p 10

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said last night that no official authorization has been given for the leaders of terrorist groups to enter the country.

University of El Salvador officials have said they are trying to obtain authorization for FDR and FMLN leaders to be allowed to enter the country to participate at the forum being organized by the university, called Dialogue for Peace.

The university officials said they are negotiating with diplomatic missions accredited in San Salvador in order for these missions to offer the leaders protection. Two of the leaders being mentioned are Facundo Guardado and Mario Zamora Rivas.

Asked about this issue, President Duarte said that this would not be possible. He said: The Constitution guarantees all Salvadorans the right to enter and leave the country without restrictions; however, we must also take into consideration the fact that laws have been violated. Any Salvadoran acting outside the law must understand that he will be subject to investigations handled by the Security Corps.

Regarding the protection offered by an embassy, Duarte said: I do not think a country will lend itself to violate the rights of asylum. There is a difference between the right of asylum and lending oneself to a political maneuver.

President Duarte did not say whether his government had accepted or turned down the invitation by the university.

Regarding the state of siege decree that was revalidated yesterday by the National Assembly, Duarte said that this decree affects five individual rights established in the Constitution; however, this government has not enforced these restrictions. An example of this is the freedom of press. If you do not believe this, Duarte added, just read EL DIARIO DE HOY. I am attacked on a daily basis in that newspaper, he said, and no type of censorship has ever been applied; such is not the case in Nicaragua.

Duarte made these statements during an event he hosted for journalists on the occasion of the holiday season. Local and foreign correspondents and radio and television directors were present at the event.

Ungo Scores Duarte Remarks

PA150338 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo reacted today to President Jose Napoleon Duarte's statement that if an FDR delegation comes to El Salvador all its members will be arrested and placed under court order. Ungo said:

[Begin recording] It is too early to say what our reaction will be. Indeed, that is what Mr Duarte told the press; but Mr Duarte says 20 different things in the course of a month. Therefore, we need a more serious, official response, including the response of third parties who are undertaking efforts. President Duarte's statement exposes him as a charlatan, because first he says one thing and then he contradicts himself. He uses double standards. He says there is democracy, but he exposes a repressive regime. He says he is calling all political sectors to join national life, but then he threatens to jail them.

The FDR rejects this outright, because we are not an armed front, and he spoke about armed actions. I also want to recall that several weeks ago, when he returned from Spain, and while in Madrid, Mr Duarte expressed himself quite differently from what he just said.

He said then that Ungo and Zamora -- that is, the FDR -- were not involved in criminal activities. [end recording]

It is expected that the final positions of the two parties will be known within several hours.

Coprefa Issues Communique

PA142059 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of reports from abroad and statements by high-ranking FMLN-FDR terrorist leaders that they will participate in political propaganda events held at the El Salvador University, the Armed Forces of El Salvador announce:

Obeying the constitutional mandate to keep public order and enforce law to protect public and private lives and properties, the Armed Forces will proceed according to law, because the leaders mentioned are guilty of many crimes, such as murder, kidnapping, extortion, rape, and violation of laws and standards established by the Constitution. In addition, their presence is merely the expression of their reiterated effort to continue their terrorist aggression and submit our people to the evils and miseries that the latter have suffered in the past few years. The forces of social justice will continue their struggle for peace and social justice with the people and against all those who openly and clandestinely attack the people's freedom and human rights. Peace is our objective.

FMLN-FDR Withdraw From Dialogue

PA142025 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1903 GMT 14 Dec 85

[FMLN-FDR Communique, issued "recently;" place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the agreement signed by the government and our fronts in La Palma about promoting the mechanisms for the incorporation of all national sectors in the dialogue process, our fronts decided to participate in the second event for dialogue and peace organized by the University of El Salvador. For this purpose we designated Companeros Ruben Zamora, Hector Oquell, Oscar Acevedo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez. They were to leave for San Salvador from Panama City on Friday, 13 December. The organizers of the event, along with the Catholic Church, made efforts to obtain from the Duarte government the minimum guarantees of security for our delegation. Those efforts met with a negative attitude on the part of Engineer Duarte who, in addition, has publicly threatened to arrest the FMLN-FDR delegates on their arrival in the country. In view of this situation, the FMLN-FDR reports to the national and international public:

1. In light of the Duarte government's refusal, our delegation has canceled its trip to San Salvador. Nevertheless, we have sent to the university rector a document stating our position to be read during the event for dialogue and peace.

2. Our delegation in San Salvador was also to meet with Archbishop Rivera y Damas, mediator in the dialogue, to present a new initiative to him with proposals of substance and of an operational nature in order to continue the process of dialogue, including the willingness to hold a preparatory meeting with government delegates. Since this is no longer possible, we will soon get in touch with the archbishop to deliver our proposal.

3. This attitude of Engineer Duarte shows the true undemocratic and repressive nature of his government, because our being repressed or not depends on what benefits him. We were not arrested during the La Palma and Ayagualo meetings, but Duarte threatens to arrest us if we attend this event for a dialogue. This violates the universal principle of democracy that establishes that the law does not depend on the decision of an incumbent ruler. In this way Duarte has unmasked the arbitrary and dictatorial nature of his government and the falsehood of his so-called process of democratization, and he has shown that he is unwilling to hold a dialogue.

4. This attitutde also shows the Duarte regime's political weakness, because the announcement on the presence of four opposition leaders in San Salvador to speak about peace was enough to make the president of the Republic resort to the stupid and arrogant maneuver of threatening four citizens with repression. In this way, Duarte and Christian Democracy commit themselves increasingly to the policy of a military solution imposed on them by the Reagan administration. Therefore, this and similar attitudes of the Duarte government are further indication of its real rejection of the path of peace through dialogue and negotiation. Its demagogic proclamations about dialogue are thus deprived of any credibility.

5. Our fronts, the FMLN-FDR, reaffirm their willingness to continue efforts to reopen the dialogue begun in La Palma and Ayagualo, and they invite all the political and social forces to continue struggling for the dialogue-negotiation that will lead to a peace that is now the most heartfelt, deepest, and most generalized aspiration of the various sectors of the Salvadoran community. It is an aspiration that belongs to everyone and that does not depend on the arbitrary will of the government.

[Signed] FMLN-FDR

Transitional Government Proposed

PA142040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The FMLN-FDR today proposed in this capital the establishment of a transition of the social forces "that are promoting the political solution." A document signed by FDR President Guillermo Ungo and Shafick Handal of the FMLN General Command was read today during the closing of the second phase of the peace drive sponsored by the National University of El Salvador.

For his part, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte asserted when questioned by AFP that the matters raised by the FMLN-FDR coalition are "unacceptable, because they are unconstitutional."

The document from the opposition leaders, which was addressed to the rector of the university, Miguel Angel Prada, was read by a member of the organizing committee of the peace drive. The FDR and FMLN assert, however, that they are not proposing that the incumbent government resign but that it become integrated with other forces to implement the peace agreements.

The fronts also propose that the guerrillas and the government's Armed Forces keep their weapons during the transitional period, during which the problem of the existence of two armies would have to be settled. Duarte was also categorical in this respect and said that these aims are inconceivable, because the Armed Forces "cannot become allied with the FMLN" ever.

The rebels' communique notes that the political solution must be achieved "through a serious and sustained process of dialogue and negotiation, and that it must be overall, that is, military, economic, political, and social in nature."

"We reject the simplistic positions that seek a resolution through the surrender of one of the sides by laying down weapons, as well as the aim of resolving the conflict through partial agreements," he added.

The rebels insisted that the proposal for an overall solution which they submitted in Ayagualo, 17 km southwest of San Salvador, in La Liber d Department, on 30 November 1984, during their second meeting with government delegates, must serve "as a basis for the discussion and contribution by all sectors to the search for peace."

Duarte, who immediately rejected the proposal at that time, reasserted today that this position has not changed, "because we cannot step outside the constitutional framework, and what the FMLN-FDR are proposing is totally outside the Constitution." It had been announced that some FMLN-FDR leaders would arrive in San Salvador for the second phase of the peace drive, but their arrival was canceled when the government threatened to arrest them for "crimes they have committed."

DUARTE INFORMS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF U.S. VISIT

PA131519 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Report by Alberto Barrera from the National Assembly -- live]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte attended a Legislative Assembly plenary session today to confirm that he has been authorized to take a trip to the United States between 18 and 22 December. President Jose Napoleon Duarte told the deputies of the need to maintain a policy which seeks international solidarity. He said specifically that he will give a speech at the Association for International Relations, headquartered in New York. Thus he wanted to confirm his request for the Legislative Assembly's authorization, which was sent some days ago.

Following is President Duarte's statement to the Legislative Assembly:

[Begin recording] None of you can ignore the importance -- in view of the war and crisis we are enduring -- of constantly countering each of the war's [words indistinct]. The war demands the permanent presence of the military sector and constant training, strengthening, and professionalization of the Armed Forces. In the political sector, we need a permanent enforcement of democracy to strengthen this country's initiative to counter totalitarianism with democracy. From the social viewpoint, we must also permanently safeguard the country's social sectors and seek to increase all sectors' knowledge and initiative about the [word indistinct] war which has been declared by the terrorists -- who say that whoever has the people's support wins the war.

Likewise, the economic war demands all the sectors' understanding and unity in waging and winning an economic war. We also have an international war, which demands permanent presence and action, because the subversive sectors are constantly active. Consequently, the government's policy must be carried out in accordance with this reality and [words indistinct] international public opinion to achieve our goals. Within this scheme of things, it is my duty to maintain a permanent presence in certain sectors of the world, particularly in the sector which has the greatest influence in the world and is considered most necessary in our case, meaning the United States.

Consequently, you may have noticed that even though I have permanent authorization to travel through Central America, I have done so only a few times, when the situation made it absolutely necessary. But I have traveled many times to the United States -- and I think that I should continue to do so because that is where the world's opinion is [words indistinct], that is where one manages to be in the news, to be the news which is broadcast all over the world. That is why I use the forums offered by the United States to publicize our existence at the world level. This policy of direct participation has changed modern policies, because heads of state are permanently in the news at world level -- and you can ascertain this because all the Latin American presidents are constantly traveling to Europe and the United States to participate in the meetings held there. We must bear in mind this new diplomacy of [words indistinct] public opinion, and this is why I came here today to confirm my request to travel to the United States.

I will deliver a speech, and I have chosen a forum which is very important [words indistinct]. There is an Association for International Relations in the United States, and it is comprised of the most outstanding representatives of the political, economic, social, and banking sectors in the United States. [Words indistinct] on this occasion I have chosen this forum in New York City to discuss the situation in El Salvador and Central America. This will, of course, allow me to discuss topics concerning our political, economic, and social reality. It will also allow me to discuss the concept of subversion and democracy. It will allow me to analyze the situation in Central America, the Contadora [word indistinct], El Salvador's position concerning these topics, and, of course, I will also refer to Nicaragua's position and its attitudes. I have constantly told all the people in the world that Nicaragua -- given that it is a sanctuary for the Salvadoran guerrillas and exports violent and destabilizing revolutions to undermine the Central American democracies -- is a threat within the Central American area. This endangers not only the lives of the Central American people and the democracies of Central America -- which are becoming stronger every day -- but also those other nations, including the United States.

Consequently, if Nicaragua represents a problem for the United States, the logical solution is that Nicaragua should not turn its territory into a sanctuary or export training... [changes thought] supplies to the Salvadoran, Central American, or Colombian guerrillas. Then it would no longer be a threat to Central America or other sectors of the world, including the United States. This is the topic I will discuss with regard to the national and Central American situation and its consequences for the Western world. [end recording]

GUATEMALA'S CEREZO ARRIVES, MEETS WITH DUARTE

PA141935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo arrived at 1115 in San Salvador, where he was greeted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. According to government sources, the Guatemalan president-elect went immediately to the Salvadoran president's office to discuss the Central American situation.

Cerezo, who arrived at the Ilopango military airport 10 km east of San Salvador, made no statements to the press in this first leg of his 2-day tour of all the Central American nations. Duarte and Cerezo, who are both Christian Democratic politicians, are scheduled to hold a news conference early this afternoon.

The future Guatemalan president will also travel to Costa Rica today to meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Tomorrow he will go to Nicaragua and Honduras, where he will meet with the leaders of those two countries.

ACEVEDO ON HONDURAN BORDER ISSUE, PLANS

PA130402 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The Mixed Border Commission comprised of Honduras and El Salvador was dissolved on 10 December, as specified in the General Peace Treaty, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has reported. In addition, he said that the commission has been replaced by one for top-level territorial studies to provide a concrete and specific mission: to implement the treaty provisions concerning the agreement to take the case to The Hague court. He also stated that this new commission is comprised of the same members who participated in the various sections of the mixed commission. Dr Acevedo Peralta pointed out the following:

[Begin recording] There is no need to worry, and the Salvadoran people should be aware of this, because we must use the International Court of Justice to solve this border conflict. This is something that is usually done by countries with these kinds of problems, and we should not worry. First, we already have an ambassador accredited at The Hague, and he will also be our ambassador in London; in other words, we do not lack the proper representation at The Hague. We have requested approval for the appointment of our ambassador to London, and for obvious reasons I cannot give his name. However, the Foreign Ministry has already appointed him, and we are awaiting London's approval in the next few days. He will be our ambassador accredited to The Hague according to our internal laws.

Furthermore, according to advice from our main adviser, Dr Jimenez de Arechega, it has been decided that we will appoint another specific [especifico] ambassador, whose name we will decide tomorrow during an important meeting to be held at the Foreign Ministry with the technical commision's members. This will strengthen our presence at The Hague in a short time. Dr Jimenez de Arechega will arrive early in January; he is our main adviser on border issues, and he will bring a document he has been preparing since his first visit a couple of months ago so that we may adopt specific measures to transfer everything to The Hague and begin to organize all of the infrastructures for our permanent mission at The Hague. In other words, Dr Jimenez de Arechega will arrive here with the list of his special foreign advisers -- appointed by him -- and El Salvador will hire them. Then we will go to The Hague and set in motion all of the necessary mechanisms concerning the work on the peace treaty.

The technical advisory commission in our ministry will also appoint the lawyers who will complete the legal staff that will comprise our juridicial representation at the high court. Therefore, we will have two kinds of lawyers, the internationalists and the nationalists, and they will all comprise one group. This will be decided by the Foreign Ministry, our government, and the technical commission during the meeting here tomorrow. In other words, Salvadoran people, we have the lawyers, we have the resources, we have the embassy, and we have the evidence and documents that are quite legitimate and that have enough legal standing. We have possession of the zones under dispute, which is extremely important, and we have the will to defend our legitimate territorial rights. This should be quite clear to the Salvadoran people.

Nevertheless, two other things must also be quite clear: First, the government has never lacked the necessary political will, as claimed by some official Honduran sectors, to negotiate.

All of the economic, political, and social sectors in our country are aware of the effort exerted at the political and technical level for a direct solution. El Salvador has presented various general proposals through the mixed commission for an overall, reasonable, and equitable solution, but they were not accepted by Honduras. Proof of what I am telling you can be found in the innumerable minutes prepared by the commssion that was dissolved on 10 December; the minutes prove the intensive consultations carried out to find a solution and agreement concerning the delimitation of our border, because that was our goal. [end recording]

Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said that our country may feel satisfied regarding the work carried out at every level -- from President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who went to Honduras twice, to the mixed commission officials -- becuase everyone exerted themselves in the negotiation process.

ROSAS CHAVEZ ON HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE FORUM

PA120343 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] The following is an excerpt of Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez' Sunday homily. He said: With regard to our national situation, I want to report that I was invited to meet with ranking military leaders as a result of my statement that irregularities occur in the security forces.

We discussed that topic with the deputy defense minister and the general directors of the National Guard, Treasury Police, and National Police for more than 2 hours in a climate of sincerity and good will. We attempted to establish more effective ways to communicate so that the church will be able to inform the military leaders of its complaints or concerns regarding human rights on an immediate basis.

This is good news. However, we would like to have similar channels to communicate human rights violations by the guerrillas. The problem in communicating with the FMLN leaders forces us to protest human rights abuses publicly.

I would like to know when the FMLN is going to respond to the archbishop's request regarding the mayors who are still being held hostage. This is not a simple request, but a call to live up to the agreement signed in Panama. I fear some of those people were executed. However, even if that is the case, the families are entitled to know the truth.

I also want to ask the guerrillas to allow the families of the soldiers who were kidnapped many months ago in Sociedad and Anamoros to receive news of their situations through the Red Cross or the church. The same goes for the case of Colonel Avalos.

Every week the church, which is concerned about man, regrets the loss of human lives. From 29 November to 5 December at least 32 Salvadorans died violent deaths. Five of the dead showed signs that they were killed by death squads: three were found in Candelaria de la Frontera, one on the road to Soyapango, and another near Ilopango Lake.

We particularly regret the murder of Antonio Cornejo, who was an active helper of the San Antonio parish in Soyapango and a man who was generously devoted to the poor. His partially beheaded body was found inside El Calvario Church in that city. He is survived by his widow and five children.

This brother who was found inside the El Calvario church is a tragic symbol of the calvary of thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans. This is why we applaud the meetings for dialogue and peace that will begin tomorrow at the University of El Salvador. I have already told the organizers of that event that the church wants it to speak for the pain and clamor of all Salvadorans, including the rich and the poor; those who suffer at the hands of the Armed Forces; those who are victims of the guerrillas; those are active or sympathize with the left-wing sector; and those who legitimately uphold conservative banners. Justice and peace must be for everyone.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO REJECTS 'ANY CONDITIONS' FROM ARMY

PA141639 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, who became Guatemalan president-elect in the 8 December elections stated yesterday that he will not accept any conditions set by the national Army. The future president stated this when he was asked to comment on remarks by Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, who was discharged from the Army after saying that the Army will manipulate the situation so that the new defense minister will be of its choosing.

Cerezo Arevalo said that his government will maintain a strictly institutional [institucional] relationship with the Army and that he will defend the faithful fulfillment of the new constitution, which clearly establishes the functions of the state institution.

The president-elect stressed that the Army will remain outside government actions and must fulfill only its assigned duties, in other words those of safeguarding the nation's sovereignty without getting involved in political matters of any nature. I was elected by the Guatemalan people, and as their representative I will fulfill my obligations, as is fitting, Cerezo Arevalo added.

ESA THREATENS TO KILL NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

PA151950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) will take action against Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega if he comes to Guatemala in January. The newspaper EL GRAFICO reported today that it had received a telephone call from a man who refused to identify himself announcing that organization's decision to "punish Ortega" if he comes to Guatemala in January 1986.

The Nicaraguan president and all the other Central American presidents have been invited by Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores to visit Guatemala on the occasion of the third Central American sports games. The event, which is also being called the "Games of Peace" will be held here from 4 to 12 January with the participation of 1,800 athletes of the region.

According to the newspaper, the man said he belongs to "Central Command of the ESA," and he indicated that "if Ortega comes to Guatemala, the communists of this country will know what ESA means in the defense of the freedom of the real Guatemalans, and he will be punished." "If we did not announce this threat to communist Ortega we would be betraying the homeland," the anonymous caller stated.

The newspaper reported that the ESA spokesman said his organization did not have anything to do with the painting of the ESA acronym on walls and "that this is a strategy of the ruling groups to distract the public's attention." The ESA acronym was painted on several houses in the capital this week, but Interior Minister Carlos Guzman Estrada said that "this is part of a psychological war against the citizens. I hope that the ESA will not go beyond painting acronyms on walls."

TEACHER KILLED BY SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY

PA142155 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1930 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Beatriz Eugenia Barrios Marroquin, a 27-year-old teacher, was brutally murdered and her body left on a road in southern Guatemala. Apparently Barrios Marroquin is the first victim of the "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA), an ultra-rightist organization that reappeared recently. This was reported by LA PALABRA, a local newspaper. Barrios Marroquin's body was found on Thursday on a road near Palin, Escuintla Department, in the southern area of the country. Her hands had been cut off.

With the body, the murderers left a piece of cardboard on which they had written her name and the words "There are more to come."

Recently the acronym ESA was found painted in several areas of Guatemala City, and the local press reported that this extreme right clandestine organization had apparently reappeared in the country. ESA was active in Guatemala years ago, throughout the 1960's. Many deaths and terrorist actions against leftist leaders, including university professors, students, and union leaders, were attributed to this organization.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA VIEWS BORDER ISSUE, RECOURSE TO ICJ

PA112223 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday was the expiration date established in the General Peace Treaty between Honduras and El Salvador for the two countries' border commissions to reach an agreement on the delimitation of the borders through direct negotiations. Consequently, the two countries' commissions concluded their work after signing a final document yesterday in this capital. As of today, the Honduran Government is authorized to fulfill the General Peace Treaty, naming a high-level territorial studies commission that will be in charge of preparing the hearing at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague.

The National Security Council held a meeting yesterday to discuss the topic, and resolutions were made regarding the Honduras-El Salvador border problem. Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica reported this as follows:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] This Security Council meeting was called to give priority attention to a problem -- the border conflict with El Salvador -- because today the 5-year deadline established for direct negotiations in the 1980 General Peace Treaty has expired. Four of those 5 years fell to the present government, 1982 through 1985.

The president has given instructions that as of midnight on 10 December 1985, the Honduran sector of the joint border commission will be dissolved, and a high-level territorial studies commission will be established, with specific functions such as to continue preparing the hearing at the ICJ with renewed vigor. We will establish the necessary mechanisms with El Salvador to sign the agreement whereby we will go jointly to the ICJ within 6 months -- some time between 10 December and 10 June. However, within 6 months the agreement could be made.

In this regard, I want to point out that President Suazo Cordova, as well as General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on behalf of the military institution, congratulated the Foreign Ministry, the foreign minister, the joint border commission, Dr Mario Carias Zapata, and the Foreign Ministry team for the patriotic, dynamic, and responsible manner in which we have managed this matter. It is one thing to be outside and another to be inside. The 5 years of direct negotiations were established in the General Treaty, and you all know that to arrive at an agreement, in spite of all the efforts we made, the political willingness of both sides is necessary. It is just as the popular saying states: It takes two to tango. President Suazo Cordova met with President Duarte on three occasions. Moreover, there were four occasions, because as a presidential candidate, Suazo also met with him while he was visiting Tegucigalpa. He viewed him as a man of democratic convictions who could be interested in solving this conflict, this border conflict.

But what happened? Yesterday I was reading on the airplane, I was returning from the OAS meeting in Cartagena de Indias, and the SELA meeting in Caracas. LA TRIBUNA carried very positive reports, stating that a solution had not been arrived at in these 5 years on 419 square km because 74 percent of the border delimitation was carried out by the treaty itself. This means that there was no progress in the zones under dispute, which add up to 419 square km. The LA TRIBUNA article said that El Salvador refused to come to an agreement. Meanwhile, I also read an EL TIEMPO report which said that the failure to come to an agreement is due to the failure of Hondura's foreign policy.

How could we advance? Honduras was always politically willing, hope is the last thing that is lost, and there was a deadline, 10 December, today. If last year we had said, Gentlemen, we will not continue negotiating; let us go to the court, it would be impossible because the Salvadorans would have said it was illogical, that we could go to court between 10 December and 10 June. Therefore, Honduras has acted in good faith, with political willingness and constant work. El Salvador offered delays and very theoretic expressions of good faith and political willingness, which in practice were not demonstrated. They continued to deceive us; they wanted the direct negotiations to be extended in violation of the General Peace Treaty.

Last night I turned on the television, and on the prestigious program, the best we have on television, "This Very Day" they were reporting statements by the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister who is in Honduras presiding over the Salvadoran delegation, because today is the final meeting during which a document will be signed ending the direct negotiations within the framework of the treaty. The Salvadoran official said: We cannot continue negotiating, we are neighboring states, we are fraternal countries. I remembered what Alejandro Balladares, the brilliant newsman, director of EL CRONISTA [not further identified] said after the war of aggression in 1962: That is the enemy country.

How could we have advanced in the direct negotiations when we required reciprocity from the other party?

Another option was to use violence or force. However, we were committed to an international juridical instrument, the General Peace Treaty, which was signed in December 1980 by the previous government and through which more than 74 percent of the border was delineated. We were going to declare war on El Salvador because we were all seeking a military solution, not a negotiated and peaceful solution as we are obliged to do because of our convictions.

Theoretically, we believe we could continue negotiating outside the treaty, because commissions end. Therefore, we can continue talking, but it would be to continue wasting time. I do not know to what extent the Salvadorans have abandoned their nazi-like obsession for vital space.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, the direct negotiations have practically failed due to the Salvadoran Government's attitude and its lack of practical political willingness.

[Paz Barnica] The direct negotiations in accordance with the treaty.

[Reporter] Failed?

[Paz Barnica] Ended; concluded without any success because not one single inch of the 419 km in dispute was [word indistinct]. Seventy-four percent of the border has been delineated. Prior to the treaty none of the border was delineated, but the treaty itself, under the mediation of former Peruvian President Bustamante y Rivero, delineated 74 percent of the border. This was a substantial step forward.

I would also like to say that in the process we also agreed that next Thursday there will be a radio and television network in which ranking officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Joint Border Commission will explain these aspects to the Honduran people to guide them, because there are newspapers that tend -- not in bad faith -- to misguide them. We must be clear on this issue. We are going to the international court; we have advisers of the highest quality on a worldwide level, but we must not predict the results of a sentence at the court. That depends on the allegations, the arguments, the rights to appropriation, the conditions of the hearing, and the actions of the highest court of justice in the world. We cannot predict which way the sentence will go. However, it is our duty to continue working in this regard. Logically, this will fall to the constitutional government that will assume power on 27 January 1986. [end recording]

Commission President Cited

PA111646 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] As predicted by Radio America, the most recent Honduras-El Salvador meeting to seek a direct agreement on the border problem was a failure. The Salvadoran Government's position prevented a bilateral solution to the border problem, said Mario Carias Zapata, president of the Mixed Border Commission.

Carias reiterated the Honduran Government's decision to resolve the border difference at the International Court of Justice. Here is what Mario Carias Zapata, president of the Honduran delegation to the Mixed Border Commission, told our reporter Danilo Antunez:

[Begin recording] El Salvador's attitude has prevented any agreement within the direct negotiations carried out by the Mixed Border Commission. Many efforts have been made especially over the past 1 and 1/2 years.

As you remember, in July last year, Honduras made a proposal that was formalized in September and then El Salvador made a general proposal in May this year.

We have tried to find points of agreement. Honduras finally presented 12 possible points of agreement in October. The Salvadoran reply issued today prevents an end to the negotiations.

As a result, the Mixed Border Commission will end its work tomorrow. The Honduran Government decided to strictly conform to the General Peace Treaty. We will now advance to a phase involving a new territorial commission that will make preparations to appear before the International Court in The Hague, give the necessary help for demarcation tasks that must continue in delimited areas, and ensure that the governments will appoint their representatives to be involved in what is called the Commitment for Joint Appearance from 10 December 1985 to 10 June 1986. If nothing is achieved, either country can unilaterally resort to The Hague court. [end recording]

The Salvadoran Government is undecided on whether it should resort to the International Court at The Hague to resolve the border problem. That country's deputy foreign minister, Ricardo Acevedo, supports a continuation of bilateral negotiations. The Salvadoran official maintains that a continuation of bilateral talks would not violate the spirit of the General Peace Treaty. Here is a report filed by our reporter Danilo Antunez:

[Begin recording] [Acevedo] What we are seeking is a general and simultaneous agreement, in other words, an agreement solving all problems once and for all including the issue of the Gulf of Fonseca and the sea adjacent to that gulf. We wanted to reach a general agreement, but that has not been possible.

(?The commission) cannot be extended. It ceases to exist tomorrow and a government-level negotiating group will be created to establish the joint procedure to go to the International Court of The Hague. Now that does not mean, and that is what my government and I believe, that two states, two governments really wishing a better future for their people, cannot continue to hold talks.

[Antunez] However, is the Salvadoran Government also willing to resort to the International Court of The Hague?

[Acevedo] We are remaining cool. We will go to The Hague as specified by the peace treaty, but that does not mean, and I want to make this clear, that our two sovereign governments cannot [words indistinct]; the governments are more powerful than the Mixed Commission.

[Antonez] It is said that should Honduras and El Salvador continue holding talks beginning tomorrow, they would be violating the spirit of the General Peace Treaty.

[Acevedo] Absolutely not, because the bilateral treaty does not rule out dialogue; it is a peace treaty and therefore that peace spirit pervades that treaty. That is, I cannot agree to the interpretation that the treaty would be violated. Two governments can hold talks whenever they deem it appropriate as long as the objective is to achieve peace and [word indistinct] that is the correct thing to do. I do not think any treaty would be violated. [end recording]

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Acevedo maintains a childish theory which is more ill-intentioned than wrong. Everyone knows that the treaty has deadlines and the deadline for a direct agreement is today 10 December, at 0000.

Any direct agreement reached after this deadline is practically outside the scope of the treaty. The Lima, Peru Treaty specifies that during the 6-month period the two countries must be making preparations to place themselves under the jurisdiction of The Hague Court.

These statements by Salvadoran officials are aimed at confusing the Honduran public. But that is not possible, because we Hondurans already know what the Salvadorans think and are trying to do. We believe that the firm attitude of the Honduran commission and delegates is correct. The only option remaining now is The Hague. Salvadorans do not want that because they want to delay this conflict. They want to overrule the Lima Treaty to maintain the border conflict in which El Salvador has much to gain.

However, independently of whether Salvadorans want it or not, the deadline is tonight at 0000 and there is virtually no possibility for a direct agreement. We must go to The Hague within the next 6 months no matter what the Salvadorans want to do.

New Commission Created

PA131454 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0223 GMT 13 Dec 85

[[Government Communique No 111-85, issued in Tegucigalpa on 12 December]

[Text] Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of the Republic, in accordance with Articles 18 and 19 of the General Peace Treaty signed by El Salvador and Honduras in Lima, Peru, on 30 October 1980 and in view of the expiration on Tuesday, 10 December, of the 5-year period for the Honduran-Salvadoran joint border commission to fulfill the functions established by that general treaty, has proceeded by Resolution No 408 to dissolve the national section of the Honduran-Salvadoran joint border commission and has created in its place a Commission of In-Depth Territorial Studies [Comision de Altos Estudios Territoriales] under the Foreign Secretariat.

The Honduran Government made this decision bearing in mind that no progress was achieved in the direct negotiations during the 5-year period established by the aforementioned general peace treaty despite the political will, the uninterrupted work, and the various efforts that the Honduran Government undertook to achieve that objective.

In view of this situation and in accordance with Chapter 5 of that general treaty, the parties are therefore obliged to submit the existing controversy or controversies for the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, the Netherlands. This work will be carried out by the new Commission of In-Depth Territorial Studies, which will be under the Foreign Secretariat, that will be headed ex officio by the foreign secretary or in his absence by the foreign under secretary. The Commission of In-Depth Territorial Studies will have a homogeneous structure and functions of the greatest importance so that it can fulfill the following duties:

A. Fulfill Articles 31 and 32 of the general peace treaty.

B. Prepare for Honduras' appearance at the International Court of Justice and participate, through a delegation to the court, in the development and culmination of the trial to be held in the court with the Republic of El Salvador.

C. Carry out all the activities and advisable programs to prepare the legal, historic, cartographic, and any other necessary studies.

D. Undertake the hiring and coordination of the advisers, experts, and personnel of third countries to provide their services to the Honduran Government.

E. Provide support for the activities for the demarcation of the delimited zones described by Article 16 of the general peace treaty.

Presidential Resolution No 408 also establishes that the Commission of In-Depth Territorial Studies begin its functions on 11 December 1985.

Tegucigalpa, 12 December 1985

[Signed] Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Secretariat

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES, MEETS SUAZO

PA160022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2329 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, Honduras 15 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President-Elect Vinicio Cerezo arrived this afternoon in La Paz, a city in central Honduras, to meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The two presidents greeted each other very cordially and later went to the presidential office Suazo Cordova has in his home at La Paz, where he normally rests on the weekends.

Shortly before the meeting began, Cerezo told the newsmen he was "very pleased with my tour through Central America, although I would have preferred to stay longer in each country." Cerezo added: "It has been a very quick tour because we are making preparations for the inauguration in Guatemala, but even so, I think it has been a highly positive trip."

The Honduran president asked Cerezo "to make himself at home," and thanked him "very much for visiting my hometown."

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW FINANCE SECRETARY

PA141542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1521 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- On Monday, Honduras will have a new finance secretary; the resignation of current Secretary Manuel Fontecha Ferrari has been accepted. The new finance secretary will be current Finance Undersecretary Rodolfo Matamoros. Fontecha Ferrari will be returning to his former post as vice president of the Honduran Central Bank. Fontecha was "loaned" by the Central Bank to the executive branch 2 years ago so that he could hold the post of finance secretary. However, because of the upcoming change of government, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova thought it advisable to return him to his former post.

Suazo Cordova asked Fontecha for his resignation and rapidly accepted it when Fontecha presented it along with the request to return to his previous post.

Roberto Suazo Cordova will hand over the presidency on 27 January to the winner in the 24 November elections, Jose Azcona del Hoyo, a liberal who will have to choose a new government cabinet.

SUAZO REITERATES SUPPORT FOR ARMED FORCES

PA140213 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] President Roberto Suazo Cordova said he is pleased that during his administration Honduras bought approximately 14 fighter planes that have helped to strengthen the Honduran Army, which he considers to be potentially the weakest in the region.

In a talk with newsmen, Suazo Cordova reiterated his gratitude to the Armed Forces because, he said: We have shared both the good times and the bad in the past few years. I feel a deep emotion. My gratitude, friendship, and loyalty go to each and every one of those soldiers who have always offered me their support at the most difficult times, especially in Central American geopolitical problems. Suazo Cordova said that he responded to the military's support by supporting the Armed Forces. He said: In view of the Central American situation, we have tried to equip and train the Honduran Armed Forces.

On this subject, Suazo Cordova said that Nicaragua has the capacity to arm over 400,000 men, as Commander Humberto Ortega once stated. El Salvador has a well-armed army and so does Guatemala, he added. Comparatively, the Honduran Army is particularly the least well-equipped army in Central America, and I believe that any Honduran president who wishes to preserve peace and national security must bolster the Armed Forces, said Suazo Cordova.

Suazo Cordova continued: I am pleased that during this constitutional government we have bought 12 or 14 planes, and that a civilian president has had the honor of doing this.

Regarding the report that the United States would guarantee Honduras air superiority in Central America, Suazo Cordova said: I am about to leave the presidency. The new president announced by the National Electoral Tribunal will have to discuss those military issues with the commander of the Honduran Armed Forces.

ARMY CAPTURES COSTA RICANS WITH ARSENAL, CODES

PA130319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2257 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army has captured two Costa Ricans travelling in a Niva, a small jeep-like vehicle, with arms for unidentified guerrilla groups, it was unofficially learned in this capital.

The report states that Elias Solis Gonzalez, with Costa Rican passport No 96312, and Marta Espinoza, also a Costa Rican, were detained on 7 December. They came to Honduras from Nicaragua through the La Fraternidad border post in the soutehrn part of the country. On the Pan-American Highway they had an accident, somewhere between the cities of Choluteca and Tegucigalpa, in a place called La Leona. The traffic officers who arrived to handle the accident were surprised when they saw 70 electronic fuses used for very powerful explosives inside the vehicle. They immediately reported this to their superior in Choluteca who ordered them to take the Costa Ricans and the vehicle, partially destroyed when it plunged into a small ravine, to Tegucigalpa.

The Honduran state security agents found the arms while carrying out a detailed search of the vehicle, which had Costa Rican license plate number P-91919.

The arsenal consisted of 10 Japanese-made high frequency communication radios for military use and 5,589 .556 caliber bullets. Inside the vehicle the police also found 424 7.62 caliber bullets, 100 .45 caliber bullets, 86 electric fuses, and a Soviet-made S-1 grenade.

They also found four Soviet-made nets, two Argus grenades, three Belgian PRB7 grenades, four grenades similar to the U.S. M-16, which is a very powerful fragmentation grenade, and eight fuses for Soviet and U.S. grenades.

The police also found 17 ampules of the medicine Ketalar, 9 bottles of Xylocaine, 3 flasks of Ketalar anesthesia, 6 flasks of general anesthesia, 4 bottles of Calciopen with 125 grams each, 2 of 250 grams, and 2 of 150 grams.

According to the reports, the Costa Ricans also had $30,000 in $100 bills, envelopes with documents for unidentified guerrilla commanders, and seven packages containing communications codes.

The Honduran Armed Forces, which has not officially reported the arrest and seizure of the arsenal, continues its investigation to try to find out the destination of the confiscasted arsenal and the involvement of the Costa Ricans in the arms trafficking.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA GREETS GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT-ELECT CEREZA

PA152014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Christian Democratic Vinicio Cerezo, president-elect of Guatemala, arrived in Managua today to meet with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

"We are coming to express our goodwill in the achievement of peace through the path of dialogue," the future Guatemalan president said on his arrival in Managua. Cerezo was greeted at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport by the Nicaraguan president, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and other high-ranking government officials.

A spokesman for the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua announced that after the meeting with Ortega, the president-elect will meet in the embassy with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Social Christian Party President Erick Ramirez, Independent Liberal Party leader Virgilio Godoy and other representatives of opposition parties.

This is the third leg of the Central American tour that Cerezo began on Saturday and that will take him to Honduras today. Cerezo will travel to Washington tomorrow.

D'ESCOTO SAYS NATION WILL CONTINUE DEFENSE

FL130018 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs Miguel d'Escoto, who stopped in Mexico City today on his way back to Nicaragua, said that Nicaragua will continue to defend its liberty and sovereignty from the aggressions of the United States. D'Escoto, who made a working trip to Europe and Asia, declined to comment on the storage of U.S. arms along the Honduran border with Nicaragua.

Interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the Nicaraguan foreign minister announced that next March he will visit New Delhi, India. He added that during his working trip he accompanied Nicaraguan Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz [title as received] in studying the possibilities of establishing relations between Nicaragua and Cuba.

Returns From PRC

PA131840 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Henry Ruiz, foreign cooperation minister and commander of the revolution, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto have returned from the PRC. During its stay in that country, the Nicaraguan delegation signed important economic cooperation agreements.

Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado and other government officials received them at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. A press conference is expected in the next few days so that they can report on the results of their trip to that Asian country.

TUNNERMAN: U.S. RELATIONS AT 'DANGEROUS POINT'

PA141636 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman said yesterday in Washington that relations between Nicaragua and the United States have reached a dangerous point because the paths leading to negotiations have narrowed, with the added aggravation of U.S. involvement in the destruction of a Nicaraguan helicopter last week.

The Nicaraguan official met yesterday with William Walker, U.S. adjunct secretary of state for inter-American affairs. After delivering a note from his government, Ambassador Tunnerman said that the United States has escalated its aggression against Nicaragua and is paving the way to garner more funds for the Somozist mercenaries. Last night, after confirming Walker's meeting with Tunnerman, the State Department refused to comment.

BORGE DENOUNCES PLANNED FDN NAVY, AIR FORCE

PA150213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government today denounced the formation of a rebel navy and air force with the joint cooperation of the United States and the Salvadoran Air Force. Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge charged that the FDN's [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] navy would operate in the Gulf of Fonseca to attack the Sandinist Navy.

During a ceremony held in a Managua market, to greet and honor the Sandinist volunteer police, Borge said that the United States "organizes the rebel air force in cooperation with high-ranking Salvadoran officers." Borge, who is also a member of the FSLN National Directorate, reported that the government learned about this plan through information from its espionage agencies, which reported on the formation of the air force and navy by the end of November.

He also asserted: "The United States is behind all these plans, because it wants to turn back the revolutionary process with its military, economic, ideologic, and religious war, both domestically and in the world."

The chief of the supposed FDN navy would be former Somozist Colonel Isidro Sandino, who has already arrived in San Salvador, where he met with high-ranking Salvadoran officers involved in what Borge described as "the dirty war against Nicaragua." In addition, the Sandinist leader charged that Salvadoran Colonel Pedro Rafael Bustin participated in the plan to organize the rebel air force. Col Bustin allowed the FDN to use the Ilopango airport facilities in San Salvador to repair a rebel light aircraft and load weapons.

Borge said: At present, high-ranking officers and CIA agents work actively to prepare the FDN navy and air force.

Two weeks ago, a rebel group shot down a Sandinist Army helicopter with a SAM-7 missile in the country's north, killing 14 Sandinist soldiers. The Sandinists have asserted that the United States is guilty of the action against the helicopter because the United States has given this weapon to the rebels, "who had been strategically defeated."

He also reported that naval landing exercises are being carried out on a Pacific island off the California coast, 50 km from San Diego, perhaps in an attempt to repeat an invasion similar to the one against Grenada in 1983.

He also charged that Nicaragua has detected "phantom [fantasmas] flights over Costa Rica and movement of troops in Honduras to attack Nicaragua." According to Borge, just as the United States supplies F-5 aircraft to Honduras, "Nicaragua is entitled to acquire similar aircraft for its defense."

Finally, he charged that, while the United States supplies all this armament, it has launched an ideological campaign aimed at preparing people for aggression expected during the time that the invasion against Nicaragua is readied.

ARCE CRITICIZES UN FAILURE TO ISSUE RESOLUTION

PA131927 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Tonight, bidding goodbye to thousands of voluntary workers who will go the country's north to pick coffee, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Executive Commission, referred to the impossibility of getting the United Nations to issue a statement on the Central American crisis. He particularly mentioned the reason for that situation:

"The Central American problem has been discussed at the United Nations for 1 month and at the last moment, they reached the conclusion that there can be no resolution. The United Nations can voice no opinion. Why? Because the situation is so tense and the U.S. pressures are so intense that the path for solutions seems to be closed for everyone. At the General Assembly, we demanded a clear condemnation of the U.S. aggressions."

Commander Arce was more explicit about the causes for the deterioration of the situation in Central America:

"If the United States continues its aggression against Nicaragua and if it continues to act the way it has been in the sense that it is not willing to contribute to peace in the region, then the United Nations cannot do anything. Contadora cannot do anything, and no one can do anything because the United States holds the real and material power in the aggression."

Commander Arce warned thousands of workers about the danger of the introduction of new weapons into Central America, particularly the surface-to-air missiles.

"The problem is that if these missiles, if they got into the hands of the counter-revolution, which is an irregular force, they can also get into the hands of any other irregular force. There are irregular forces fighting in Central America, and there are also irregular forces in various countries of Latin America. Consequently, the Central American or Latin American airspace might suddenly be mined [minado] all over."

Arce criticized the upcoming delivery of F-5 planes to Honduras which will further deteriorate the war situation in the region. During his speech, he reiterated Nicaragua's willingness to continue supporting peace efforts made in the region, particularly the March for Peace begun in Panama and scheduled to enter Costa Rica tomorrow. The government and rightist organizations of that country expressed opposition to the peaceful movement.

Deplores U.S. Military Exercises

PA150330 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Bidding goodbye to a contingent of coffee harvesters leaving for the country's north, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano denounced the suspicious U.S. forces landing on a Pacific island off California.

[Begin Arce recording] After it discussed the region's problem for 1 month, the United Nations got nowhere. It would be more difficult for the countries to accept that the counterrevolutionaries had received surface-to-air heat-seeking missiles. As we have said, this is an attempt to mine Nicaraguan airspace. They first mined our waters and ports. Since we forced them to remove the mines, they now want to mine our skies, so that no aircraft can fly safely in our country.

But we did not succeed in having this situation clearly explained. We have presented evidence of U.S. officers in Honduras training the counterrevolutionaries in the use of the missiles that they supplies to the contras.

There are other serious matters. The United States is about to deliver F-5 aircraft to Honduras. This disrupts the war balance in Central America. This is to say, other places can be attacked with these aircraft. We can also mention the continuation of military exercises in Honduras. The United States has been exerting pressure in such a way that the international community -- due to economic difficulties, political problems, legal procedures, or whatever -- cannot even discuss with the United States the meaning of its policy for international peace. [passage indistinct]

As part of this practice that the United States has turned into a customary thing in the world, they are currently practicing landing operations on a Pacific island 50 miles from San Diego. On a daily basis, the United States develops war equipment and arms, rehearses aggressions against everyone, and, in addition, executes them, as in our case.

With this policy, the United States truly wants the world to tremble and kneel down. We are a poor, small country, but with a wealth inherited from Sandino. We are here demonstrating that we will not surrender, that we will not kneel down,and that we will not go on playing the game according to which organizations say that peace progresses while the truth is that the United States has continued its warmongering plans. In this effort, your work in the coffee harvest is a contribution because it represents a people struggling in military defense and production. [end recording]

SECURITY DESERTER ALLEGES ABUSES, CORRUPTION

PA131409 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Interview with Lieutenant Alvaro Jose Baldizon Aviles, former member of the state security, by unidentified reporter -- date and place not given]

[Text] Fleeing from the Sandinist-communist barbarism, Lieutenant Alvaro Jose Baldizon Aviles, former member of the Nicaraguan repressive regime, has arrived in our country. He is currently in exile, and has come to Panama to expose the current repression in that Central American country.

[Begin recording] [Baldizon Aviles] First of all, I was moved to join the FSLN by romantic concepts, believing that the FSLN represented the most feasible solution for my country's problems. However, as time went by, I learned of the violation of human rights, murders, tortures, abuses against the population, and illegal actions carried out by the Sandinist police and state security against the population. I also noticed the repression and the high level of corruption of the Interior Ministry's top leaders. This was in addition to situations that I considered immoral, such as the operation mounted by state security against Msgr Bismarck Carvallo and the defamatory action carried out by 6,000 members of the divine mobs [turbas divinas] or operational clash forces [fuerzas de choque operativas] against the pope when he arrived in Nicaragua. The pope was surrounded by 6,000 members of the divine mobs, who had the intention of ridiculing him before the world. All these situations compelled me to return to the moral principles I was taught as a child, which clashed with the moral standards and ideological beliefs of the Sandinist regime. Therefore, I decided to desert, so as not to be an accomplice of so many barbaric actions, murders, and lies to the Western countries by the FSLN.

[Reporter] Alvaro, usually when someone deserts from a country that is under a communist government, his relatives are repressed by the intelligence apparatus. What has happened to your family?

[Baldizon Aviles] In my case, 3 days after my desertion my brother and my wife were arrested by Nicaraguan state security and taken to the state security operations jails. My wife was subjected to all sorts of psychological tortures. After 3 weeks in prison she was confined to an indefinite period of house arrest. State security has forces her to tell any journalist or member of any international delegation who interviews her that she is against me, that I am a traitor, that I abandoned her, and that she does not want to leave the country. She has been threatened with being taken to the state security jail again if she expresses a desire to be with me again, or to leave Nicaragua.

In the case of my brother, he is still being held incommunicado, without trial, without a lawyer, and there is still no legal file on his case. What has happened to my family is only another example of what the Nicaraguan people are going through, which I have now experienced in the flesh.

[Reporter] Within the framework of corruption in Nicaragua, as reported by international agencies, it has been said that the Nicaraguan Government is involved in drug trafficking.

[Baldizon Aviles] Yes. Tomas Borge Martinez, through Captain Paul Atta, who is director of the H&M [expansion unknown] investment company, has established contacts with the Colombian mafia, and has even given them Aero Commander and Navajo planes that were confiscated from the Somozists, and has allowed them to land at the Montelimar Airport. For this, the Nicaraguan Government receives a percentage of dollars derived from the drug trafficking activities, which are used by Borge to finance the 5th directorate of espionage apparatus of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, which directs activities in neighboring countries and in all the Latin American countries.

[Reporter] Alvaro, it has been said that the nine commanders are involved in dirty business in Central America, specifically in Panama. Is this true and what kind of business do they do?

[Baldizon Aviles] Regarding business, I know of the H&M investment corporation, which has been investing here in Panama and which is a faithful copy of an apparatus that exists in Cuba, also to invest in Latin American countries. I understand that there is a similar enterprise here, the H&M Investment Company of Nicaragua, which is headed by Paul Atta. These investments are made in all kinds of business that can produce dollars easily. For example, I understand that some Cubans whose business was to record video cassettes here in Panama were caught. [end recording]

LA PRENSA'S CHAMORRO ALLEGES LIQUIDATION PLAN

PA142258 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1923 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, director of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, today said that this opposition newspaper suspects that the Sandinist government wants to "completely liquidate it" through the regime's press control office.

The newspaper director said that he will not accept the demand of the communications media directorate, headed by Captain Nelba Cecilia Blandon, for the newspaper to change "single words" in the censored texts, taking care that corrections due to the size of letters do not show.

In addition, Chamorro Cardenal points out that the censored material has been sent back to the newspaper much later than usual, thus affecting the paper's publication. He also said that several regulations related to the paper's censorship "make us suspect that the government plans to gradually strangle and weaken the newspaper in order to liquidate it completely. If this is the case, we wish they would be honest enough to do it once and for all, openly and courageously."

In a letter to Capt Blandon, Chamorro recalled that a LA PRENSA explanation to its readers about the newspaper not being published for 2 days was censored on 10 December. This was a decision of the communications media directorate.

He also indicates that the 6 December resolution suspending LA PRENSA was not signed and that this "did not give us the slightest opportunity for defense." According to the directorate, LA PRENSA did not obey the order not to circulate the information censored, as it had ordered.

The newspaper has not circulated for 38 days since March 1982, sometimes as ordered by the government, sometimes due to lack of printing materials, according to its editors, and at still other times because of what the directorate has described as part of a campaign to "discredit" the Sandinist regime abroad.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASHES WITH CONTRAS

PA121516 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In actions carried out between 5 and 10 December, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] caused 96 casualties among the Somozist mercenary groups, 65 of whom were killed. On 5 December the EPS clashed with mercenary groups in the area of Apante, 25 km northwest of Rama, in central Zelaya and El Delirio, 38 km southeast of Rama in Zelaya Department. Eighteen counterrevolutionaries were killed, three M-14 rifles, three AK rifles, one M-79 grenade launcher, and clips and ammunition were seized.

On 5 December the EPS also killed five and wounded two counterrevolutionaries in the areas of El Garrobo Hill, 19 km southwest of Wiwili, and La Culebra Hill, 12 km northwest of Wiwili in Nueva Segovia Department.

On 6 December the EPS killed six counterrevolutionaries and wounded six in the area 17 km northeast of San Jose de Bocay in Jinotega Department.

On 7 December the EPS killed six counterrevolutionaries and wounded nine in the area of Monkey Point, 12 km southeast of Quilali.

On 7 December there were battles in the areas of Corozo and Cano Blanco, 12 km west of Nueva Guinea in central Zelaya Department. Eight counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 8 December the EPS killed 14 counterrevolutionaries in the area of (Boliyi), 15 km northeast of Wamblan, Jinotega Department.

On 8 December the EPS clashed with a group of Somozist mercenaries in the area of Vista Vieja, 12 km northeast of Waslala in Zelaya Department. Two counterrevolutionaries were wounded, and two were captured.

On 8 December EPS troops clashed with a counterrevolutionary group in the area of Cano Pailita, 44 km northwest of Rama in central Zelaya Department. Three counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 9 and 10 December the EPS clashed with Somozist counterrevolutionary groups in the areas of San Eduardo and El Platano, 16 and 22 km south of Wiwili. Fifteen counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 7 December a group of counterrevolutionaries ambushed a Nicaraguan Institute of Energy [INE] truck in the area of Cuesta La Venada, 13 km southeast of Nueva Guinea in Zelaya Department. INE worker Jose Maria Duran was killed, and worker Adrian Sotelo was wounded.

ORTEGA GREETS LAOS LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

BK141100 Vientiane, December 14 (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong on December 2nd received a telegramme of congratulations from Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and coordinator of the National Council of the Sandinista Front The telegramme says:

"On behalf of the people and Government of Nicaragua, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to you our cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day. The celebration of the founding anniversary of the Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic is a joyful event to the Nicaraguan people who stand for the common principles of freedom and self-determination, particularly when peace in our region is being menaced by the violation of these principles.

"We would like to express our thanks to the people and Government of Laos for their solidarity and wholeheartedly wish them happiness and progress."

Further Message Sent

BK141054 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Vientiane, December 14 (KPL) -- On the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a telegramme of greetings from Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and coordinator of the National Council of the Sandinista Front. The telegramme reads:

"On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao PDR, on behalf of the National Front Council of the Sandinista National Liberation, the people and Government of Nicaragua, and in my own name, I would like to send you my warm fraternal congratulations and thanks for your assistance to and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against aggression. This courageous struggle for freedom and independence is also a symbol of the celebration of this anniversary."

Also on this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has received a telegramme of congratulations from the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. D'Escoto.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CLARIFIES INCIDENT IN SPAIN

PA140412 Havana International Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Referring to reports by western agencies concerning the incident this morning in Madrid involving four members of the Cuban diplomatic mission in Spain, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba considers it necessary to clarify the following:

First, this morning competent officials of the Cuban Embassy in Madrid decided to summon citizen Manuel Sanchez Perez to the mission. Until now, he had been working as a functionary at the State Committee for Technical Material Supply [CEATM], and had been in Spain since last 16 November for commercial activities with a visa granted by the Spanish Embassy in Havana.

Second, the Cuban commercial representatives in Madrid evidently found serious financial irregularities in Sanchez Perez' activities. He was trying to seize $499,000 that had been deposited at the Transatlantic Commercial Bank, located at Paseo de La Castellana No 18, in the account: Manuel Sanchez Perez, CEATM project 796-1235.

Third, once Sanchez Perez apparently agreed to accompany the embassy personnel -- who located him outside the Transatlantic Bank after he had unsuccessfully tried to withdraw the above-mentioned sum of money -- he was no longer considered a suspect but a prisoner. He then began to try and catch the attention of the pedestrians by creating a disturbance that motivated the intervention of the Spanish authorities.

Fourth, this is not the first time that tendentious and manipulated information has turned a common criminal into an opposition politician.

Fifth, according to the most recent dispatches, the Spanish authorities have decided to expel the four Cuban officials for allegedly attempting to kidnap the aforementioned representative of CEATM, describing him as a Cuban exile. If this information is true, the Cuban Government strongly rejects the charges made against its embassy officials, and strongly rejects the mistaken term "exile person" given to a vulgar thief who simply tried to seize funds belonging to the Cuban state and whose immoral conduct the Spanish Government would be associating with while offering him its protection.

Sixth, the Cuban Government demands the immediate release of the representatives of its embassy and the return of the Cuban money that the aforementioned man, who started this incident, took and deposited in his name in a Spanish bank.

Four Expelled Diplomats Return

PA150434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Havana, 14 Dec (AFP) -- According to reports from Madrid, the aircraft carrying the four Cuban diplomats expelled landed tonight in Havana. It was not possible, however, to confirm the presence of the Cubans aboard the aircraft. Access to the Jose Marti Airport at Havana is normally restricted to passengers and diplomats. In order for journalists to enter restricted areas only, they must request a special pass from the Foreign Ministry. This, however, is impossible to do on Saturday, a non-working day.

From the street outside the airport facilities, nothing indicated that the four expelled Cubans -- whose faces are unknown to the press -- had been the object of a special reception.

Today, the Cuban Foreign Ministry was silent on the incident, after the Friday press notice prior to the official notification of the expulsion decided by the Spanish Government.

Reliable sources consulted tonight by AFP mentioned the Foreign Ministry's note that "flatly" rejected the "charge" against the four diplomats.

According to Spanish authorities, the Cuban diplomats tried to kidnap a Cuban official in Madrid. The official was described here by the Foreign Ministry as a "common criminal" who "tried to seize" $499,000 destined for commercial negotiations in Spain by the Cuban Government.

ORTEGA SAYS DANGER OF U.S. INVASION INCREASING

PA140127 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Dec 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On Thursday, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told correspondents accredited in Managua that the danger of a military aggression against Nicaragua by Washington increases daily. He warned that this decision has already been made by Ronald Reagan who is only waiting for the moment to carry it out. These statements by the Nicaraguan head of state are supported by the recent happenings in Central America and are related to the increase in the White House's huge support for the bands of terrorists attacking the Sandinist process.

The international public has been duly informed that Washington supplied the counterrevolutionaries with surface-to-air missiles. A Sandinist Air Force helicopter was shot down with one of these missiles and 14 Sandinist soldiers were killed in the crash. This incident occurred only hours after the U.S. Congress approved Ronald Reagan's request to supply the mercenaries with planes, helicopters, heavy equipment, and other equipment.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz publicly, and insolently, congratulated himself on how the mercenaries used the Yankee-made surface-to-air missiles. On 11 December, Elliott Abrams, the U.S. official responsible for his country's policy in the inter-American area, said that his country is determined to increase military pressure against Nicaragua. As far as Abrams is concerned -- Abrams is one of the main promoters and directors of the imperialist attacks against the Nicaraguan process -- the diplomatic pressure exerted on Managua has not been sufficient and more emphasis must be placed on the war actions.

We must remember that between 1981 and 1984 the U.S. supplied the former Somozist guardsmen with approximately $100 million in covert aid through the CIA. This does not include the mining of the Nicaraguan ports and other aggressive actions supported by other funds of the same terrorist entity. These examples support the truth of Daniel Ortega's statements. There is no doubt that the United States considers the overthrow of the Sandinist revolution as the only satisfactory solution to the Central American crisis that the White House itself provoked.

In support of this objective, Reagan's promoting the failure of the Contadora peacemaking efforts. These efforts have been temporarily halted due to the Yankee's diversionist actions within the negotiating groups.

The division and delay maneuvers by Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador were the reason the UN General Assembly failed to issue a statement regarding the Central American issue during its current period of meetings, and prevented the signing of a truly just peace document.

Washington's sabotage is reaching unheard of extremes. F-15 planes and U.S. Air Force helicopters based in Panama threateningly flew over the members of the peace march in Central America that began on Wednesday in Panama City. This group will walk throughout the region and will demand an end to the so-called undeclared war against Nicaragua. Many European, Asian, and U.S. personalities are participating in the march. Among the personalities participating in the march is Jesse Jackson, former Democratic presidential candidate.

Such actions are proof that the intentions of a government that has made terrorism the official doctrine of its foreign policy can, at any moment, switch from a second-hand intervention to the direct actions of the forces of the Pentagon.

U.S. IGNORING CONTADORA'S PEACE EFFORTS

PA140320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] President Ortega has warned that if the United States is determined to invade Nicaragua, it will -- Contadora or no Contadora. Therefore, Contadora and Latin America must do something to prevent this situation. During a conversation with this correspodent, Ortega said the following.

[Begin recording] [Carera] Now, this gentlemen accuses Nicaragua of having determined and requested the interruption of the Contadora negotiations. Was Nicaragua the first country to propose this to Contadora?

[Ortega] Costa Rica was the first country that presented this proposal in Luxembourg. The proposal had very specific aspects. Central America is in the middle of an election process. Guatemala has just held its elections. As a result of this electoral process, the new Central American governments will be established by the month of May. Therefore, Costa Rica's proposal aims at having accords reached by the farcical new governments rather than by the governments about to end their terms.

Of course, this is a valid argument. Nevertheless, we feel that the most important thing to consider is the fact that there is a U.S. military escalation against Nicaragua. There is even a growing danger of direct U.S. military intervention. We cannot harbor illusions about negotiations in view of this reality of war confronting the region. Consequently, we feel that Contadora should suspend the discussion of the document proposed so we can stop this war. [Words indistinct] In this way, the United States and Nicaragua can reach an agreement for the United States to stop its aggression against Nicaragua. Under these terms, the negotiation process can be resumed.

[Cabrera] After Companero Tinoco's speech at the United Nations and Vernon Walter's response, what does Nicaragua expect from the international community?

NICARAGUA'S ARCE SAYS PEOPLE WILL NOT SURRENDER

PA132011 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpt] In a direct reference to statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce has said in Managua that the main weapon in Nicaragua is not the helicopters but all Nicaraguans, who are ready to struggle to die or win.

Arce, who is a member of the FSLN National Directorate, saw off hundreds of young members of the third contingent that has left for the mountains in northern Nicaragua to pick coffee, the country's leading export item.

Arce noted that there is a special value in going to the coffee plantations at this moment when the country is experiencing a truly serious situation. He added that Nicaragua has asserted to the Contadora Group that it will promote and agree to a dignified peace and never a peace with surrender.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT TRYING TO 'BLACKMAIL' U.S.

PA131525 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRENSA LATINA correspondent from the Central American Editorial Office]

[Text] A recent U.S. newspaper article claiming that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova is trying to blackmail the Reagan administration hit Honduran official circles like a ton of bricks. According to THE MIAMI HERALD, Suazo Cordova would allow the passage through his country of U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution in exchange for a signal from Washington allowing him to stay in power for 1 or 2 more years and in exchange for an increase in economic and military aid for Honduras.

This version contradicts the Honduran Government's official position that the recent deterioration in Honduran-U.S. relations is due to U.S. pressure on Honduras to adopt measures leading to a devaluation of its currency. According to Honduran authorities, this would explain USAID's retention of more than $67 million, which is part of a U.S. loan agreed upon by the two countries last May.

However, the Honduran press goes farther than this. It claims that the United States wants Honduras to restore full cooperation with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, cooperation that was supposedly suspended in October when Honduran authorities rejected non-lethal aid shipments for Somozist mercenaries.

However, the U.S. newspaper article, which was published last Friday, rejects both versions and says that this is part of a well-organized maneuver by the Honduran head of state to get further political, economic, and military aid from his colleague Ronald Reagan. The newspaper added that the White House has replied to those aspirations by holding back loans to show the government in Tegucigalpa who really has the other in its pocket.

It has been said in Honduras that in this way the U.S.newspaper has unmasked the Honduran Government's alleged independence propagated by the local press, which is making great efforts to convince others that Honduras does not help the counterrevolution; the contrary has been fully proven by the international press.

FMLN-FDR ANNOUNCES UNILATERAL HOLIDAY TRUCE

PA142012 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The FMLN-FDR announced a unilateral truce for Christmas and New Year's. The announcement was made by Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR executive committee, in a communique broadcast over several radio stations in San Salvador. The rebels' communique states that during the truce their military activity will be limited to defense in cases of attacks by the government Army.

Other reports from San Salvador point out that Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli, Oscar Acevedo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez were designated by the rebel forces to participate in the second part of the peace forum taking place at the University of El Salvador.

Truce Rejected by Army

PA151637 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have rejected the truce unilaterally declared by the guerrillas for the Christmas and New Year's festivities, General Onecifero Blandon, Salvadoran Army chief of staff, said the truce is not valid because it has not been approved by the authorities. He added that the Army will continue patrolling the country's main roads.

On Friday, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR executive committee, announced the rebel decision to declare a truce through a communique aired by several stations in San Salvador. In the same period last year the Salvadoran insurgents declared a truce that was violated 46 times by the regime's Army. In a document released to the press in Panama City, the leadership of the Salvadoran guerrillas announced that it will not send a delegation to the second event for dialogue and peace in El Salvador in view of the regime's refusal to provide security. The document added that the organizers of the meeting and the Salvadoran Catholic Church carried out efforts to obtain minimum guarantees from Jose Napoleon Duarte for the insurgents' delegates but their requests were not accepted by the authorities.

MEXICAN OPPOSES MILITARY SOLUTIONS IN C. AMERICA

PA142229 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Report from Mexico by correspondent Juan Roberto Loforte]

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has warned that risks, tensions, provocations, destabilizing actions, and a climate of confrontation have increased in Central America. During a lengthy speech to the Senate, he said it is paradoxical that now that the Contadora Group's efforts seem to be steadier and more consistent, these efforts are being undermined more and more by what he described as false military solutions. The foreign secretary described the Central American crisis as the region's hottest problem in the past few years.

He presented the urgent need for Central American governments to understand that it is their sole responsibility to seek peace in the region. He added that the failure or success of a negotiation that would benefit all is directly up to the Central American countries.

He also said that these countries must prevent disruption of the regional order, although it is also indispensable that the states with interests and ties in the area cooperate and make a full, clear-cut commitment for peace. The Contadora Group has no plans to become a regional power that will impose conditions based on power stances. Rather, the group expresses the Latin American awareness that proposes an alternative for a political and negotiated accord. Mexico will continue to struggle for peace in Central America.

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT-ELECT VISITS COSTA RICA

PA160052 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo has proposed in San Jose, Costa Rica, the creation of a Central American parliament for discussing the serious political and economic problems of the region. During a brief news conference hosted upon his arrival in San Jose, the Guatemalan Christian Democratic leader said he will meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and later with the representatives of the opposition party, the Social Christian Unity Party.

Vinicio Cerezo arrived from El Salvador for a private 2-day visit in Costa Rica as part of his tour of several countries in Central America, of the Contadora Group and of the United States.

LATIN AMERICA INCREASING TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION

Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] It has been reported in Moscow that trade between the Soviet Union and Latin America grew by almost 1.2 billion rubles in 1985. Cuba, Argentina and Brazil were the top traders with the USSR. A considerable trade increase was also registered with Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Guyana, Panama, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

RISQUET PRAISES ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS

FL131922 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda -- Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Jorge Risquet has said he is profoundly impressed by the development of the Second Congress of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor, MPLA, held in Luanda, 2-9 December. Risquet called the recently concluded congress a historical event that profoundly analyzed the party's progress,success, and problems and also presented future tasks.

In reference to the tasks of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, PAPLA, Risquet said: To praise them justly, they were outstanding in their actions against the enemy. He said that the homage paid to the internationalists who fell in the struggle for liberty and progress with the Angolan people was dignified and generous.